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ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

An ACCOUNT *of the celebrated* INSCRIPTION, *in* THREE LANGUAGES, *lately discovered near* ROSETTA, *in* EGYPT, *and now deposited in the* BRITISH MUSEUM; *with a large* PLATE, *containing exact* FAC-SIMILES *of the several* CHARACTERS.

AMONG the numerous relics of antiquity that have been found of late years, few have attracted such universal notice as the *Triple Inscription* from Rosetta. The singular fact of a stone being inscribed with the same Decree, not only in the *sacred* and *vernacular* Egyptian, but in the Greek language, seemed to furnish a hope that a key to the hieroglyphic character of ancient Egypt was at last discovered.

It was found by a lieutenant of engineers, while superintending the repairs of of Fort Elleve, near the Bogar of Rosetta, about two leagues from the town; was brought to Cairo soon after Bonaparte's escape, and at length deposited with the Institute. The copies of this stone first taken were made at Cairo, by Citizens Marcel and Conté: one, the director of the national printing office in Egypt; the other, chief of the brigade of Aërostats; and two of them were presented by General Dugua to the National Institute at Paris, in the sitting of August 23, 1800.

The stone itself was afterward removed with other rarities of ancient art to Alexandria, and when the city surrendered to the English, was claimed by General Menou, as his own private property. The artifice, however, was too shallow to attain its purpose; and "The Gem of Antiquity," as the French termed it, was at last shipped for England, where it arrived on board his Majesty's ship L'Egyptienne, under the care of Colonel Turner, in the month of February, 1802. On the 9th of March, Lord Hobart, one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of state, ordered it to be sent to the Society of Antiquaries, under whose direction a fac-simile of the three inscriptions, similar to the specimens represented in the annexed plate, has been engraved; and, finally, in the month of June, 1803, it was deposited in the library of the British Museum.

It has now engaged the attention of the learned nearly three years; and it may be presumed, that a compendious view of the different illustrations of this curious monument, accompanied by a faithful copy of the Greek part in the cursive character, and a translation into English, will excite a considerable interest in the generality of our readers.

To enlarge upon every epithet or particular expression, would be to write a treatise on the priests, the worship, and the history, of Egypt. We shall therefore chiefly confine our remarks to such matters as tend to place the purport of the inscription in a clearer point of view, scrupulously adhering in the copy to all the faults of the original; and reserving the errors and deficiencies to be corrected or filled up in the commentary at the close.

Ptolomy Epiphanes, in remembrance of whose services both to religion and the state in general, the inscription was set up, was only five years old at his accession to the throne, in the first year of the 144th Olympiad, 204 years before the Christian æra. Aristomenes, the experienced minister of his father, Ptolomy Philopator, governed his minority, and raised the kingdom to a prosperous condition. In the third year of his reign, the Romans sent an embassy to Egypt to notify their victory over Hannibal, and the treaty of peace that had been made with Carthage: and succeeded so far in securing the attachment of the Egyptian lords, that they placed their young king under the protection of the Roman senate: and, though M. Lepidus was at first appointed the royal guardian, the charge was soon conferred upon Aristomenes, who not only cultivated the connection with the Romans, but took care to renew the ancient alliance between the crown of Egypt and the republic of Achaia. Cato, as quoted by Priscian the grammarian, commends Ptolomy, both as excellent and bountiful; a character which appears to have been only applicable during his minority, while he followed the counsels of Aristomenes; and to which it is probable, the praises in

in the Decree made by the Egyptian priests, are to be more immediately referred. The ambition, however, of Antiochus the Great, of Syria, and the treachery of Scopas, who commanded the Egyptian forces, gave the beginning of his reign some disturbance; but the measures of Aristomenes overcame them both. After the arrest and execution of the latter, however, (in the 4th year of the 145th Olympiad, and 197 A. C.) it was judged adviseable to celebrate the solemnities called *Anacleteria*, though the king was not of the age that was usually required. The Anacleteria was the proclamation of the Egyptian kings, and was celebrated by conducting them to Memphis, when they were inthroned, and initiated into the sacred mysteries, vested in sacred habits, instructed by symbolical ceremonies not to tyrannize over their subjects, and conducted by the priest of Isis into the sanctuary.

The Egyptians, however, rated the talents of Ptolomy too high; for he no sooner became master of the affairs of government, than he abandoned himself to tyranny and excess. The administration of affairs, in the hands of a new minister, became too arbitrary for the people to endure; Aristomenes was put to death for being too free with his advice; and, at last, a general revolt excited. After Ptolomy had laid siege to Lycopolis, the different chiefs of Egypt, who had joined the conspiracy, made a conditional surrender; but the king, breaking his word, first treated them in the most cruel manner, and afterward put them all to death. A conduct which only led to new difficulties; but from which he was extricated by his minister Polycrates.

The hatred which the conduct of Antiochus excited in Ptolomy, was fomented by a treachery but rarely paralleled in the records of history. He gave Ptolomy his daughter Cleopatra in marriage, only to get rid of him the easier, and obtain Egypt in addition to his territories. But the young queen preferred conjugal affection to the ties of blood, and joined Ptolomy against her father, who was also viewed with jealousy by the Romans.

Ptolomy, having exhausted his treasures in successive warfare, and hardly suppressed the rebellion of Lycopolis, prepared to make war upon Seleucus, king of Syria; but being asked by one of his chief officers how he would raise money to carry on the war, indiscreetly answered, that *his friends were his treasure*: and the inference, that he would pursue the war with the fortunes of his subjects, occasioned him to be taken off by poison. He died, at the age of twenty-nine, about 153 years before the birth of Christ.

DECREE *of the* EGYPTIAN PRIESTS *in Honour of* PTOLOMY V.

THE ORIGINAL GREEK.

Βασιλευοντος του νεου, και παραλαβοντος την βασιλειαν παρα του πατρος κυριου βασιλειων, μεγαλοδοξου, του την Αιγυπτον καταςησαμενου, και τα προς τους (2) θεους ευσεβους, αντιπαλων υπερτερου, του τον βιον των ανθρωπων επανορθωσαντος, κυριου τριακονταετηριδων καθαπερ ο Ηφαιςος ο μεγας βασιλεως, καθαπερ ο Ηλιος (3) μεγας βασιλευς των τε ανω και των κατω χωρων, εκγονου Θεων φιλοπατορων, ον ο Ηφαιςος εδοκιμασεν, ω ο Ηλιος εδωκεν την νικην, εικονος ζωσης του Διος, υιου του Ηλιου, Πτολεμαιου του (4) αιωνοβιου, ηγαπημενου υπο του Φθα, ετους εναλου εφ ιερεως Αετου του αετου Αλεξανδρου, και Θεων Σωτηρων, και Θεων Αδελφων, και Θεων Ευεργετων, και Θεων Φιλοπατορων, και (5) Θεου Επιφανους ευχαριςου, αθλοφορου Βερενικης Ευεργετιδος Πυρρας της Φιλινου, κανηφορου Αρσινοης Φιλαδελφου, Αρειας της Διογενους, ιερειας Αρσινοης Φιλοπατορος, Ειρηνης (6) της Πτολεμαιου· μηνος Ξανδικου τετραδι, Αιγυπτιων δε Μεχειρ οκτωκαιδεκατη, Ψηφισμα οι αρχιερεις, και προφηται, και οι εις το αδυτον εισπορευομενοι προς τον ςολισμον των (7) θεων, και πτεροφοραι, και ιερογραμματεις, και οι αλλοι ιερεις παντες οι απαντησαντες εκ των κατα την χωραν ιερων εις Μεμφιν τω βασιλει, προς την πανηγυριν της παραληψεως της (8) βασιλειας της Πτολεμαιου αιωνοβιου, ηγαπημενου ὑπο του Φθα, Θεου Επιφανους ευχαριςου, ην παρελαβεν παρα του πατρος αυτου, συναχθεντες εν τω εν Μεμ-

AN ENGLISH TRANSLATION.

The young king now reigning, who received the kingdom from his father, the lord of kings, greatly glorious, who settled the affairs of Egypt, and respectful of the gods, pious, successful over his enemies, the restorer of the life of men, lord of thirty years, like Vulcan the great king, like the Sun the great king both of the upper and lower districts, offspring of the Gods Philopateres, whom Vulcan approved, to whom the Sun gave victory, the living image of Jupiter, the son of the Sun, Ptolomy, the immortal, beloved of Phtha, in the ninth year of the priesthood of Aëtes priest of Alexander, and of the Gods Soteres, and the Gods brothers, and the Gods Euergetes, and the Gods Philopateres, and of the God Epiphanes, most gracious; Pyrrha, the daughter of Philinus, being the athlephora of Berenice the wife of Euergetes; Areia, daughter of Diogenes, being the canephora of Arsinoe, the wife of Philadelphus; Irene, daughter of Ptolomy, being priestess of Arsinoe, wife of Philopator; on the fourth day of the month Xandichus, but the eighteenth of the Egyptian Mechir, A DECREE of the high priests, and prophets, and those who enter the sanctuary to cloath the Gods, and the Pterophoræ, and the Hierogrammatists, and all the other priests collected

φενεσωι τη ημερα ταυτη ειπαν. (9) Επειδη βασιλευς Πτολεμαιος αιωνοβιος, ηγαπημενος υπο του Φθα, Θεος Επιφανης, ευχαριστος, ο εκ βασιλεως Πτολεμαιου και βασιλισσης Αρσινοης, Θεων φιλοπατορων, κατα πολλα ευεργετηκεν τα θ' ιερα, και (10) τους εν αυτοις οντας, και τους υπο την εαυτου βασιλειαν τασσομενους απαντας, υπαρχων θεος εκ θεου και θεας καθαπερ Ωρος ο της Ισιος και Οσιριος υιος, ο επαμυνας τω πατρι αυτου Οσιρει, τα προς θεους (11) ευεργετικως διακειμενος, ανατεθεικεν εις τα ιερα αργυρικας τε και σιτικας προσοδους, και δαπανας πολλας υπομεμενηκεν, ενεκα του την Αιγυπτον εις ευδιαν αγαγειν και τα ιερα καταστησασθαι, (12) ταις τε εαυτου δυναμεσιν πεφιλανθρωπηκε πασαις· και απο των υπαρχουσων εν Αιγυπτω προσοδων και φορολογιων τινας μεν εις τελος αφηκεν, αλλας δε κεκουφικεν, οπως ο τε λαος και οι αλλοι παντες εν (13) ευθηνια ωσιν επι της εαυτου βασιλειας· τα τε βασιλικα οφειληματα α προσωφειλον οι εν Αιγυπτω και εν τη λοιπη βασιλεια αυτου οντα πολλα, τω πληθει αφηκεν· και τους εν ταις φυλακαις (14) απηγμενους, και τους εν αιτιαις οντας εκ πολλου χρονου, απελυσε των ενκεκλημενων· προσεταξε δε και τας προσοδους των ιερων, και τας διδομενας εις αυτα κατ' ενιαυτον συνταξεις σιτικας (15) τε και αργυρικας, ομοιως δε και τας καθηκουσας απομοιρας τοις θεοις απο τε της αμπελιτιδος γης, και των παραδεισων, και των αλλων των υπαρξαντων τοις θεοις επι του πατρος αυτου, (16) μενειν επι χωρας· προσεταξεν δε και περι των ιερεων, οπως μηθεν πλειον διδωσιν εις το τελεστικον ου εταξαντο, εως του πρωτου ετους επι του πατρος αυτου· απελυσεν δε και τους εκ των (17) ιερων εθνων του κατ' ενιαυτον εις Αλεξανδρειαν καταπλου, προσεταξεν δε και την συλληψιν των εις την ναυτειαν μη ποιεισθαι· των τ' εις το βασιλικον συντελουμενων εν τοις ιεροις βυσσινων (18) οθονιων απελυσεν τα δυο μερη, τα τε εγλελειμμενα παντα εν τοις προτερον χρονοις αποκατεστησεν εις την καθηκουσαν ταξιν, φροντιζων οπως τα ειθισμενα συντεληται τοις θεοις κατα το (19) προσηκον· ομοιως δε και το δικαιον πασιν απενειμεν, καθαπερ Ερμης ο μεγας και μεγας· προσεταξεν δε και τους καταπορευομενους εκ τε των μαχιμων και των αλλων των αλλοτρια (20) φρονησαντων εν τοις κατα την ταραχην καιροις κατελθοντας, μενειν επι των ιδιων κτησεων· προενοηθη δε και οπως εξαποσταλωσιν δυναμεις ιππικαι τε και πεζικαι και νηες επι τους επελθοντας (21) επι την Αιγυπτον κατα τε την θαλασσαν και την ηπειρον, υπομεινας δαπανας αργυρικας τε και σιτικας μεγαλας, οπως τα θ' ιερα, και οι εν αυτη παντες εν ασφαλεια ωσιν· παραγινομε- (22) νος δε και εις Λυκωνπολιν την εν τη Βουσιριτη, η ην κατειλημμενη και οχυρωμενη προς πολιορκιαν οπλων τε παραθεσει δαψιλεστερα και τη αλλη χορηγια παση, ως αν εκ πολλου (23) χρονου συνεστηκυιας της αλλοτριοτητος τοις επισυναχθεισιν εις αυτην ασεβεσιν, οι ησαν εις τε τα ιερα και τους εν Αιγυπτω κατοικουντας πολλα κακα συντετελεσμενοι, και αν- (24) τικαθισας χωμασιν τε και ταφροις και τειχεσιν αυτην αξιολογοις περιελαβεν του τε Νειλου την αναβασιν μεγαλην ποιησαμενου εν τω ογδοω ετει, και ειθισμενου κατακλυζειν τα (25) πεδια, κατεσχεν εκ πολλων τοπων, οχυρωσας τα στοματα των ποταμων, χορηγησας εις αυτα χρηματων πληθος ουκ ολιγον, και καταστησας ιππεις τε και πεζους προς τη φυλακη (26) αυτων εν ολιγω χρονω· την τε πολιν κατα κρατος ειλεν, και τους εν αυτη ασεβεις παντας διεφθειρεν, καθαπερ . . . . ης

lected through the country to Memphis, to the king, to celebrate the assumption of the royal dignity by Ptolomy, the immortal, beloved of Phtha, the God Epiphanes, most gracious, which he received from his father: they being assembled in the temple at Memphis on that day, decree, that since King Ptolomy, the immortal, beloved of Phtha, the God Epiphanes, most gracious, descended from King Ptolomy and Queen Arsinoe, Gods Philopateres, having done well to the temples and those who serve in them, and to all placed under his dominion, being a God descended from a God and Goddess, as Horus the son of Isis and Osiris, the avenger of his father Osiris, well disposed toward the Gods, has granted large supplies for the service of the temples, as well in silver as in corn, supported many expences to render the climate of Egypt wholesome, and established the sacred rites, and rendered service to all to the utmost of his power; and of the existing reversions and tributes, has remitted some and lightened others, so that both the people and all other persons might live in plenty under his government; and the debts due to the king from the inhabitants of Egypt, and from other parts of his kingdom, which were numerous, he has forgiven to the people; and has delivered those who were confined in prison, or who had been long engaged in law-suits; and has confirmed the reversions of the priests, and the annual contributions to them both in corn and silver, and likewise the portions allotted to the Gods from the vineyards and the gardens, and other things appropriated to the Gods by his father, and ordained them to remain established through the country; and that the priests should pay no more for their personal imposition, than what had been required in the first year of his father's reign; and relieved those of the sacred order from making the annual voyage to Alexandria; and exempted them from contribution to the voyage; and has remitted two shares of those of the *byssus* linen, due to the government; and all other things neglected in preceding times has restored to their proper order, taking care that the offerings to the Gods should be properly performed. He has also dispensed justice to all, as Hermes the great and great; and ordained that they who quitted the armed rebels, and those who in the time of tumult had held sentiments in opposition to the government, and had returned, should remain in quiet possession of their property; and provided that forces, horse and foot, and ships, should be sent against those who rebelled in Egypt, both by land and sea; having sustained great expences both of corn and silver, that the temples and inhabitants of the country might be in security; and approaching Lycopolis, in the district of Busiris, which was circumvallated and fortified against a siege with a plentiful supply of arms, because for a considerable time preceding the spirit of revolt had actuated those within it, and had caused considerable

και Ωρ.ς ο της Ισιος και Οσιριος υιος εχειρωσαντο τους εν τοις αυτοις (27) τοποις αποσαντας προτερον, τους αφηγησαμενους των αποστντων επι του εαυτου πατρος, και την χωραν ε.... αντας, και τα ιερα αδικησαντας, παραγενομενος εις Μεμφιν, επαμυνων (28) τω πατρι και τη εαυτου βασιλεια, παντας εκολασεν καθηκοντως, καθ' ον καιρον παρεγενηθη προς το συντελεσθη.......... προσηκοντα νομιμα τη παραληψει της βασιλειας· αφηκεν δε και τα εν (29) τοις ιεροις οφειλομενα εις το βασιλικον εως του ογδοου ετους, οντα εις σιτου τε και αργυριου πληθος ουκ ολιγον, ωσαυ......αι τας τιμας των μη συντετελεσμενων εις το βασιλικον βυσσινων οθ...ων, (30) και των συν τετελεσμενων τα προς τον δειγματισμον διαφορα εως των αυτων χρονων απελυσεν δε τα ιερα και της α.......μενης αρταβης τη αρουρα της ιερας γης, και της αμπελιτιδος ομοι.. (31) το κεραμιον τη αρουρα· τω τε Απει και τω Μνευει πολλα εδωρησατο, και τοις αλλοις ιεροις ζωοις τοις εν Αιγυπτω πολυ κ..ισσον των προ αυτου βασιλειων, φροντιζων υπερ των ανηκον....... (32) αυτα δια παντος, τα τ' εις τας ταφας αυτων καθηκοντα διδους δαψιλως και ενδοξως, και τα τελισκομενα εις τα ιδια ιερα μετα θυσιων και πανηγυρεων και των αλλων των νομι........ (33) τα τε τιμια των ιερων και της Αιγυπτου διατετηρηκεν επι χωρας, ακολουθως τοις νομοις· και το Απιειον εργοις πολυτελεσιν κατεσκευασεν, χορηγησας εις αυτο χρυσιου τε κ......(34) ου και λιθων πολυτελων πληθος ουκ ολιγον, και ιερα και ναους και βωμους ιδρυσατο, τα τε προσδεομενα επισκευης προσδιωρθωσατο, εχων θεου ευεργετικου εν τοις ανηκου..... (35) θειον διανοιαν· προσπυνθανομενος τε τα των ιερων τιμιωτατα ανανεουτο επι της εαυτου βασιλειας ως καθηκει· ανθ' ων, δεδωκασιν αυτω οι θεοι υγιειαν, νικην, κρατος και τ' αλλ' αγα........ (36) της βασιλειας διαμενουσης αυτω και τοις τεκνοις εις τον απαντα χρονον· ΑΓΑΘΗι ΤΥΧΗι εδοξεν τοις ιερευσι των κατα την χωραν ιερων παντων τα υπαρχοντα τ....... (37) τω αιωνοβιω βασιλει Πτολεμαιω, ηγαπημενω υπο του Φθα, Θηω Επιφανει, ευχαριστω, ομοιως δε και τα των γονεων αυτου Θεων Φιλιπατορων, και τα των προγονων Θεων Ευεργ......... (38) των Θεων Αδελφων, και τα των Θεων Σωτηρων, επαυξειν μεγαλως· στησαι δε του αιωνοβιου βασιλεως Πτομαιου, Θεου Επιφανους, ευχαριστου, εικονα εν εκαστω ιερω εν τω επιφα............... (39) η προσονομασθησεται, Πτολεμαιου του επαμυναντος τηι Αιγυπτω, η παρεστηξεται ο κυριωτατος θεος του ιερου διδους αυτω οπλον νικητικον, α εσται κατεσκευασμεν.............. (40) τροπον, και τους ιερεις θεραπευειν τας εικονας τρις της ημερας, και παρατιθεναι αυταις ιερον κοσμον, και τ' αλλα τα νομιζομενα συντελειν καθα και τοις αλλοις θεοις εν.............. (41) νηγυρεσιν· ιδρυσασθαι δε βασιλει Πτολεμαιω, Θεω Επιφανει, ευχαριστω, τω εν βασιλεως Πτολεμαιου και βασιλισσης Αρσινοης, Θεων Φιλοπατορων, ξοανον τε και ναον χρ.. .... (42) ιερων και καθιδρυσαι εν τοις αδυτοις μετα των αλλων ναων, και εν ταις μεγαλαις πανηγυρεσιν εν αις εξοδειαι των ναων γινονται και τον του θεου Επιφανους ευ.............. (43) ξοδυειν· οπως δευσημος η νυν τε και εις τον επειτα χρονον, επικεισθαι τω ναω τας του βασιλεως χρυσας βασιλειας δεκα, αις προσκεισεται ασπις............................ (44) των ασπιδοειδων βασιλειων των επι των αλλων ναων· εσται δ' αυτων εν τω μεσω η καλουμενη βασιλεια

siderable injury to the temples and inhabitants of Egypt, and by surrounding it with works of strength, and ditches and walls; and checking the rise of the Nile in his eighth year, which overflowed the plains, by constructing dykes, expending on them no small sums, and employing both horse and foot guards to keep them, in a short time took the city by assault, and in it slew the rebels; as *Hermes*, and Orus, the son of Isis and Osiris, overcame those who in the same place had formerly revolted; so all those who led others to revolt from his father, and laid waste the country, and despoiled the temples, when he came to Memphis to assist his father, and his own kingdom, he punished according to their demerits: at which time he came to perform the accustomed solemnities at receiving the crown: but forgave what was due from the temples to the royal treasury up to the eighth year, for corn and silver to a large amount; and likewise the imposts for the byssus cloth not furnished to the royal treasury, and for taxes up to the same time; he remitted also to the temples the artabe for every acre of sacred land, and also the liquid measure for that of the vineyards; and made many gifts to Apis and Mnevis, and to the other sacred animals in Egypt, he gave more than any of the kings his predecessors, always considering what was becoming; supplying every thing necessary for their funerals in a rich and magnificent manner, and celebrating the rites of each in their appropriate temples; and all the valuables in the temples and through the country of Egypt he preserved, agreeably to the laws; and enriched the Apeium with costly works, contributing gold *and silver*, and precious stones, to no small amount; and erected temples, and shrines, and altars; repairing what was deficient, having the zeal of a beneficent Deity in his presents; and informing himself of the most precious articles in the temples, renewed them in his own kingdom, as was becoming: for which the Gods gave him health, victory, strength, and other *blessings* of a lasting reign to him and his posterity for ever.

With Good Fortune

It has pleased the priests of all the Temples of the country to decree, that all those honours which appertain to the immortal King Ptolomy, beloved of Phtha, the God Epiphanes, most gracious, and those of his parents the Gods Philopatores, and of his predecessors the Gods Euergetes, and the ..... Gods brothers, and the Gods Soteres, shall be increased; and that the image of the ever-living King Ptolomy, the God Epiphanes, most gracious, shall be set up in every temple in the *most conspicuous* place, which shall be called "the statue of Ptolomy, the Defender of Egypt;" and before it shall be placed the principal divinity of the temple, represented giving him the attributes of victory, which shall be prepared *in the accustomed* manner; and the priests shall perform their services before

ѰXENT, ην περιθεμενος εισηλθεν εις το εν Μεμφ. .
. . . . (45) τελεσθη τα νομιζομενα
τη παραληψει της βασιλειας· επιθειναι δε και επι
τȣ περι τας βασιλειας τετραγωνου, κατα το
προειρημενον βασιλειον, φυλακτηρια χρ. . . . .
. . . . (46) τι εστιν τȣ βασιλεως
τȣ Επιφανη ποιησαντος την τε ανω χωραν και την
κατω· και επει την τριαναδα τȣτȣ Μεσορη εν η
τα γενεθλια τȣ βασιλεως αγεται, ομοιως δε και
. . . . (47) εν η
παρελαβεν την βασιλειαν παρ τȣ πατρος, επωνυ-
μȣς νενομικασιν εν τοις ιεροις, αι δη πολλων αγαθων
αρχηγοι πασιν εισιν, αγειν τας ημερας ταυτας
εορτ . . . .
. . . . (48) γυπτον ιεροις κατα μηνα,
και συντελειν εν αυτοις θυσιας και σπονδας και
τ' αλλα τα νομιζομενα καθα και εν ταις αλλαις
πανηγυρεσιν, τας τε γινομενας προθ. . . . .
. . . . (49) ρε-
χομενοις εν τοις ιεροις, αγειν δε εορτην και πανη-
γυριν τω αιωνοβιω, και ηγαπημενω υπο τȣ Φθα,
βασιλει Πτολεμαιω Θεω Επιφανει ευχαριστω
κατεν . . . .
. . . . (50) χωραν απο της
νȣμηνιας τȣ Θωοθ, εφ' ημερας πεντε, εν αις και
στεφανηφορεσȣσιν, συντελȣντες θυσιας και σπονδας
και τ'αλλα τα καθηκοντα προσαγορε . . . .
. . . . (51) και
τȣ Θεου Επιφανȣς, ευχαριστȣ, ιερεις προς τοις
αλλοις ονομασιν των θεων ων ιερατευουσι, και
καταχωρισαι εις παντας τȣς χρηματισμȣς, και
εις τȣς δ. . . . .
. . . . (52) ιερατειαν
αυτȣ· εξειναι δε και τοις αλλοις ιδιωταις αγειν την
εορτην, και τον προειρημενον ναον ιδρυεσθαι, και
εχειν παρ' αυτοις συντελȣ. . . . .
. . . .
. . . . (53) ις κατενιαυτον· οπως γνωριμον η διοτι οι
εν Αιγυπτω αυξȣσι και τιμωσι τον Θεον Επιφανη,
ευχαριστον βασιλεα, καθαπερ νομιμον εστι, ...
. . . .
. . . . (54) ·τερεȣ λιθου, τοις τε
ιεροις, και εγχωριοις, και ελληνικοις γραμμασιν,
και στησαι εν εκαστω των τε πρωτων και δευτερων
. . . .
. . . .

before theſe images, three times a day, and perform other rites appointed, ſuch as are accuſtomed to be obſerved towards other Gods *at great ſolemnities*; and that there ſhall be erected to King Ptolomy, the God Epiphanes, moſt gracious, deſcended from King Ptolomy and Queen Arſinoe, Gods Philopatores, a ſmall image with a ſhrine of *gold* . . . . of the temples, to be placed in the ſanctuary with the other ſhrines, and in the great ſolemnities when it is cuſtomary to make the departure (*or proceſſion*) from the temples, that the ſhrine of the God Epiphanes, *moſt gracious*, ſhall be carried out *with the others*; and that it may be more conſpicuous both now and hereafter, there ſhall be placed upon the ſhrine ten golden diadems, on *each of* which ſhall be placed the aſp . . . . of the aſp-formed crowns on the other ſhrines; and in the middle ſhall be that called ѰXENT, wearing which he entered into *the temple* in Memphis, ... at the time when the accuſtomed ceremonies on the aſſumption of the crown were performed; and that there be put upon the ſquare ſpace round the crowns, in the before-mentioned royal manner, phylacteries of *gold* . . . . is of the king who made both the higher and the lower region illuſtrious *by his ſervices*; and that on the third day *of the month* Meſoreh, on which the birth-day of the king is celebrated, and in like manner . . . . on that in which he received the kingdom from his father, both of which were inſerted in the ſacred calendar, and who were the beſtowers of many bleſſings upon all, a feſtival ſhall be celebrated; and monthly ceremonies ſhall be performed throughout Egypt, and ſacrifices and libations, and other rites ſimilar to thoſe on other feſtivals in the temples . . . . and that an annual ſolemnity ſhall be held in honour of the immortal and beloved of Phtha, King Ptolomy, the God Epiphanes, moſt gracious, *throughout the country both in the higher and the lower* regions from the neomenia (*or new moon*) of *the month* Thoüth, for five days, during which the prieſts ſhall wear crowns upon their heads, performing ſacrifices and libations, and other appropriate rites . . . . *and they ſhall be privileged to add the name* of the God Epiphanes, moſt gracious, to the names of the other gods to whom they miniſter, and to utter oracles, and *perform other ſacred ceremonies neceſſary* to his adoration; and it ſhall be allowed to other individuals to celebrate the feſtival, and erect a temple as before-mentioned, and to hold ceremonials among themſelves . . . . times a year . . . . . . And that it may be known for what reaſon the inhabitants of Egypt magnify and honour the God Epiphanes, moſt gracious king, as is ordained, *the words of this Decree ſhall be engraved upon tables* of ſtone diſtinguiſhed for its hardneſs, in the Sacred, the Vernacular, and the Greek, characters, and ſhall be placed in each . . . . . both of the firſt and ſecond . . . .

On

On the HIEROGLYPHIC verſion of this Decree, little light can probably be thrown: in its preſent condition it is ſadly mutilated; and apparently no leſs than nine or ten of the firſt lines have been broken away. The opening, had it been preſerved, might poſſibly have led the way to ſome diſcovery; or convinced us, once for all, that the avenues to that knowledge which has been ſo long perplexed, are at laſt ſhut againſt us for ever. Religious Emblemry has been a ſtriking article among the many national peculiarities of Egypt, from a period probably antecedent even to the time of Moſes. It was at firſt eſtabliſhed in a few of the more ſimple and obvious analogies which were repreſented as the lively mirrors of divine perfection; was afterward extended to facts in nature or morals; and, in the lapſe of time, found by no means foreign to the preſervation of hiſtoric documents. Yet ſo abſtruſe and recondite were theſe alluſive ſymbols, that they were intelligible even *then* to none but thoſe who had acceſs to the volumes of the ſacred ſcribes.

By ſome of the learned, the ſymbolic writing, exhibited in the Roſetta Decree, is thought to have been but of a ſecondary ſpecies, for that there were more kinds than one in uſe among thoſe who compoſed the hierarchy of Egypt, is admitted by the oldeſt and moſt authentic writers. Herodotus, indeed, only ſpecifies the ſacred and the vulgar kinds of writing: (Διφασιοισι δε γραμμασι χρεωνται· και τα μεν αυτων, ιρα, τα δε, δημοτικα καλεεται. Euterpe xxxvi.) that uſed by the prieſts, and that by the inhabitants of the country at large: and in this, Diodorus Siculus agrees with him, who obſerves, Παιδευουσι δι τους υιους οι μεν ιερεις γραμματα διττα, τα τε ιερα καλουμενα και τα κοινοτεραν εχοντα την μαθησιν. Clemens Alexandrinus, and Porphyry, however, remark *three* ſorts of letters; the one (Stromata, lib. v.) ſpeaks of the *epiſtolographic*, the *hieratic*, and the *hieorogly-phic*; (αυτικα οι παρ' Αιγυπτιοις παιδευομενοι πρωτον μεν παντων την Αιγυπτιων γραμματων μεθοδον εκμανθανουσι, την επιστολογραφικην καλουμενην. δευτεραν δε την ιερατικην, η χρωνται οι ιερογραμματεις· υςατην δε και τελευταιαν, την ιερογλυφικην) and the other, in the Life of Pythagoras, ſtates, that the philoſopher was inſtructed not only in the wiſdom, but in the language, of the country; and enumerates, in a particular manner, the three ſpecies of letters the knowledge of which Pythagoras obtained; the *epiſtolic*, the *hieroglyphic*, and the *ſymbolic*.

In the ſixth line of thoſe which remain of the hieroglyphic portion, is a human figure with the head of Apis; among the ſymbols which follow is a hand and arm; and ſoon after a bird, and apparently two mummies: from their poſition on the ſtone they appear to correſpond with the thirty-firſt and thirty-ſecond lines of the Greek; where Ptolomy is repreſented as making many gifts to Apis, Mnevis, and the other ſacred animals, and ſupplying every thing requiſite for their funeral ſolemnities.

Detached conjectures, however, on the mere face of the inſcription, without inveſtigating the qualities and relations of the particular ſymbols, would needleſsly occupy the place of that which may be advanced on other parts of the inſcription with ſomething more like moral certainty. Thus much, however, ſeems certain, that they who have had their doubts whether the ſacred ſculpture every formed a regular diſcourſe, appear to have been miſtaken.

The VERNACULAR, or *Coptic* part of the Decree, (as it was at firſt called,) has had two commentators: M. de Sacy, to whom the world has been long indebted on the ſcore of oriental literature, and Mr. Akerblad, a learned Swede. De Sacy, in his letter to Citizen Chaptal, miniſter of the interior, thought he had diſcovered fifteen of the letters, and ſeveral of the proper names. In the fourth line of the Greek, and the third of the Egyptian, he found the name of *Alexander*, bearing a ſtrong reſemblance to the word *Alexandria*, in the ſeventeenth Greek line, and the tenth of the Vernacular. The name anſwering to Ptolomy he believed himſelf to have found in *Aſtuolma*; Arſinoë in *Arſinioua*; and a word very like the modern Coptic *abnoudi* or *abnouda* for god, between the Greek words Πτολεμαιου Επιφανους, anſwering to θεος. Where in the Greek, Orus is ſaid to be the ſon of Iſis and Oſiris, De Sacy found in the Egyptian *Iſi ouh Oſnih*; but was unable to diſcover correſponding names to Berenice, Pyrra, Philinus, Diogenes, and others, in the fourth and fifth lines of the Greek. Mr. Akerblad, who took the ſame method purſued by Barthélemy in the Palmyrenian diſcoveries, endeavoured to confine himſelf to alphabetical analyſis; and, though he coincides with De Sacy in the names themſelves, eſſentially differs from him in the diſtribution of the letters. The firſt of the three names already mentioned, he reads *ptlomeos*, and finds *Arſinoë* and *Alexantros* written, with the excep-

tion

tion of one letter, as in the Greek; the Δ used in the latter language being a perfect stranger to the alphabet of the Egyptians. From these he proceeds to *Berenices*; finds *Aëtos* with the Egyptian *m* prefixed, as in the instances of Arsinoë and Alexander, to mark the genitive case; and discovers the Greek expression, συνλαξεις, retained, though in Egyptian characters, at the close of the eighth line; as well as the recurrence of many of the Ptolomean titles in a similar manner; the vernacular idiom, it is probable, having no expressions adequate to their translation. Finally, however, he agrees with M. de Sacy in one point, that the εγχωρια γραμματα, or *vernacular letters*, mentioned at the close of the inscription, correspond with the δημοτικα, or vulgar kind, already mentioned from Herodotus. And we have no doubt but they must be the same with the more common species of writing spoken of by Diodorus Siculus: but with the two former Mr. Akerblad is desirous of connecting the *hieratic* letters of Clemens Alexandrinus, forgetting that the *epistolic* or *epistolographic* kind, mentioned both by Clemens and Porphyry, was of a nature more likely to answer the description. The *hieratic* was confessedly appropriated to the priests, and exclusive of the circumstance that Porphyry calls it the *symbolic*, its characters could never have been termed εγχωριοις. The *hieratic* of Clemens was probably the ιρα of Herodotus, who, when he describes the letters of the Egyptians, does not appear to have included the sensible imagery in which their abstruser doctrines were recorded.

As the copy we have given of the Greek part, exhibits both the faults and deficiencies of the original, we shall here present, in one view, first, the apparent errors and omissions of the sculptor; and afterward, such parts of sentences as in many cases, seem likely once to have filled those vacuities which decay or violence have occasioned on the stone.

Line 1. βασιλειων occurs for βασιλεων.
l. 6. ειξπορευομενοι for εισπορευομενοι.
l. 8. εν τω εν Μεμφενερωι for εν τω εν Μεμφει ιερωι.
l. 9. ο εγ βασιλεως for ο εκ βασιλευς.
l. 11. σιτιχας for σιτικας.
l. 15. υπαρξαντων for υπαρχοντων.
l. 18. εγλελειμενα for εκλελειμενα.
l. 19. πρσεταξε for προσεταξεν.
l. 21. παντας for παντες.
l. 22. οχυρωμενη for ωχυρωμενη.
l. 22. χορηπαι for χορηγια.
l. 23. χονου for χρονυ.
l. 30. TIII for τηι or τη.
l. 31. Πτομαιυ for Πτολομαιου.
l. 35. ιξρων for ιερων.
l. 37. Φιλιπατορων for Φιλοπατορων.
l. 39. παρεστηξεται for παρεστησεται.
l. 44. ασπιδοερδων for ασπιδοειδων.
l. 46. τριαναδα for τριακαδα.
l. 47. παρ for παρα.
l. 50. Θυειασ for θυσιας.
l. 52. παρ for παρα.

It is also to be observed, that the Α and Λ, Ο and Θ, are each frequently interchanged with the other: and the only way in which we can account for the continual recurrence of such errors, is, that the Decree was originally written on the papyrus, and delivered to an Egyptian sculptor who did not understand the language he was hired to engrave. In one instance, however, if our information is correct, the sculptor appears to have been told of an omission; over the first ο in χονου (line 23) Professor Porson is said to have pointed out a small ρ; as if the engraver was desirous to repair the blunder he had made, by interlineation.

We now come to the restoration of deficiencies, in which all possible advantage has been derived from the enquiries of those who have gone before us. Our greatest obligations are probably due to M. Ameilhon, who edited the Greek part of the Decree, with particular care, at Paris, in 1802; others have been obtained from the remarks of Mr. Gough, in the Appendix to the Coins of the Seleucidæ; two or three from the *Commentarii Societatis Philologicæ Lipsiensis*, vol. III. P. ii. p. 276. Nor have the remarks of Professor Heyne, M. Dansse de Villoison, and others, in the *Magasin Encyclopedique*, been overlooked. The words supplied are those placed within the brackets.

Line 27. την χωραν ε[πιφθερ]σαντας. The Leipsic *Commentarii* propose δηωσαντας.
l. 28. συντελεσθυ[σεσθαι τα]προσηκοντα.
l. 29. ωσαυ[τως δε κ]αι.
l. 29. οθ[ονι] ων.
l. 30. και της α[νατιθε]μενης.... ομοι[ως].
l. 31. πολυ κ[ερ]ισσον.... ανεκον[των προς] αυτα.
l. 32. νομι[ζομενων].
l. 33. χρυσιυ τε κ[αι αργυρι]υ.
l. 34. εντοις ανηκο[υσι προς το]θειον.
l. 35. τάλλ αγαθ[α παντα]της βασιλειας or αγαθ[α μετ᾽ελπιδος]της.
l. 36. υπαρχοντα τ[ιμια απαντα] or υπαρχοντα τ[οις θεοις και]
l. 37. Θεων Ευερ[γ]ετων, και τα].
l. 38. επιφα[νεστατω τοπω].
l. 39. κατεσκευασμεν[α κατα τον νομιμον] τροπον or καλλισον]τρο ον.
l. 40. θεοις εν[ταις μεγαλαις πα]νηγυρεσιν or εν[δε εορταις και πα]νηγυρεσιν.
l. 41. ναον χρ[υσεον εν τω τιμιωτατω των] ιερων.

l. 42.

l. 42. Επιφανους ευ[χαριστου ναον συνε]ξοδευειν.
l. 44. Μεμφ[ει ιερον του θεου Ηφαιστου οπως συν]τελεσθη.
l. 45. φυλακτηρια χρ[υσεια ....ο]τι.
l. 47. εορτ[ην δε και πανηγυριν εν τοις κατα την Αι]γυπτον.
l. 48. προθ[εσεις ....πα]ρεχομενοις or προθ[εσμιας].
l. 49. καθιερ[ωσαι ιερον κατα την ανω και κατα την Αιγυπτου] χωραν.
l. 50. προσαγορε[υθησεσθαι or προσαγορε]υθησονται δε και παντας ιερεις τουτους.
l. 54. και δευτερ[ων και τριτων ιερων εν οις ιδρυσεται (or εστιν) η εικων του Θεου Επιφανους.

As it would be impoſſible to enter here into a laboured and minute commentary, upon every hiſtorical, theological, or liturgical fact, contained or alluded to in the inſcription, we ſhall confine our more general remarks within a narrow compaſs; directing them to ſuch points, alone, as ſeem to require an explanation ſomewhat in detail.

L. 1. *κυριου βασιλειων.* The Ptolomies, beſide Egypt, were poſſeſſed of Syria, Cyrenaica, Lyſia, Pamphilia, and the iſle of Cyprus.

L. 2. *κυριου τριακοντα ετηριδων.* This has been ſuppoſed, by the French commentators, with a deal of verbiage, to allude to ſome aſtronomical period, of which our knowledge is not at preſent clear. Alluſions of a ſimilar nature, though not exactly in point, having been obſerved among the writings of thoſe who have laviſhed praiſe upon the princes of the Eaſt.

L. 3. *των δε ανω και κατω χωρων.* It has been doubted, whether *Upper* and *Lower Egypt* are to be here ſimply underſtood; or whether in addition to the title of Lord of Thirty Years, we have not another reference to aſtronomic obſervations; in which Ptolomy is compared to the Sun, as the great king of the upper and lower regions.

L. 3. *ον ο Ηφαιστος εδοκιμασεν.* A mode of expreſſion which agrees with the Greek tranſlation of the inſcription of Heliopolis given by Hermapion. He ſays, in ſpeaking of Rhameſes, *ον ο Ηφαιστος ο των θεων πατηρ προεκρινεν* (Amm. Marc. xvii. c. 4.) So the pſeudo-Calliſthenes (Fabr. Bibl. Græc. xiv. p. 149.) calls him *προπατορα θεων.*

L. 3. *Ω ο Ηλιος εδωκεν την νικην* probably alludes to the victories Ptolomy obtained over Antiochus the Great of Syria. *Υιου του Ηλιου*, in the ſame line, is a formule of expreſſion not uncommon among the titles of the kings of Egypt. The Heliopolitan inſcription, in ſpeaking of Rhameſes, joins this and the following title of Ptolomy Epiphanes together, *Ηλιου παις αιωνοβιος. The immortal ſon of the Sun.* Alexander the Great, it is to be remembered, gave himſelf out as the ſon of Jupiter Ammon, and killed Clytus for refuſing to adore him.

L. 4. *ηγαπημενου του Φθα. Phtha*, one of the principal gods of the Egyptians, was interpreted among the Greeks by *Vulcan.* (See Jablonſky's Pantheon Egypt. Lib. 1. c. ii.) Suidas expreſsly ſays, that it was the name under which Vulcan was adored at MEMPHIS*; the temple whereat, deſcribed by Herodotus and Diodorus Siculus, was the only one in Egypt ſet apart to Vulcan.

L. 4. Αετου του αετου. In the firſt copies of the inſcription edited both here and on the Continent, the ſecond ΑΕΤΟΥ was read ΔΕ ΤΟΥ; but the examination of the original ſtone by no means warranted the emendation. M. Ameilhon thought he had found an authority for it in a decree of the Sigæans in honour of Antiochus Soter, printed in Chiſhull's Antiq. Aſiaticæ, p. 52. *μετα του ιερεως* ΤΟΥ ΤΟΥ *βασιλεως Αντιοχου.* It is ſingular too that Mr. Akerblad, among the diſcoveries already mentioned, found the repetition of *Aëtos* in the COPTIC. *The Eagle*, the literal meaning of *Aëtos* (preſerved in the four lines tranſlated on the plate) is ſuppoſed either to have been the ſymbolic name, indicating the High Prieſt, or to have been in ſome way connected with the figure of the bird which ſo conſtantly occurs on almoſt all the coins of the Ptolomies. M. D'Anſſe de Villoiſon (Magas. Encyclop. 1803, vol. vi. p. 70.) thinks it the proper name of a particular prieſt, Aëtes; and Profeſſor Heyne, that the inſcription ſpeaks of *Aëtes, ſon of Aëtes.*

L. 4. Θεων Σωτηρων, &c. Theſe gods, in pairs, are the kings and queens, predeceſſors of Ptolomy Epiphanes. Θεων Σωτηρων, Ptolomy Soter and his wife Arſinoë; Θεων Φιλαδελφων, Ptolomy Philadelphus and Arſinoë; Θεων Ευεργετων, Ptolomy Evergetes and Berenice; Θεων Φιλοπατορων, Ptolomy Philopator and Arſinoë.

L. 6. Μεχιρ οκτωκαιδεκατη; anſwering to the early part of March.

L. 7. Πτεροφοραι. Heſychius expreſsly ſays, that the Pterophoroi were an order of prieſts; (*καλουνται δε ουτως και των εν Αιγυπτω ιερεων τινες*:) who appear to have been diſtinguiſhed by wearing wings upon their

* ΦΘΑΣ, ο Ηφαιστος παρα Μεμφιταις.

their mitra; similar to what we find in Clemens Alexandrinus, ιερογραμματευς εχων πτερα επι της κεφαλης. Figures of whom may be also seen upon Egyptian monuments.

L. 31. αρταβης; the *Artabe*, spoken of by Herodotus, is particularly mentioned by the ancients as a Persian measure; and M. Ameilhon hazards a conjecture that it was imposed on the sacred lands and dependencies of the temple, immediately after the conquest of Egypt by Cambyses.

L. 31. τω τε Απει και τω Μνευει. *Apis* had a magnificent temple at Memphis, and was consecrated to the moon; *Mnevis* had another at Heliopolis, and was sacred to the Sun. There was also another sacred Ox (but of inferior consequence) called Onuphis, who resided at Hermunthe, on the Nile. Being inferior in celebrity to Apis and Mnevis, he is without doubt confounded among the rest of the sacred animals in the same line; τοις αλλοις ζωοις τοις εν Αιγυπτω· whose names could not possibly have been specified in a Decree.

L. 33. The Temple of Apis, mentioned in the former note, appears to have been called the *Apeieum* (Απιειον), like the *Athenæum* (το Αθηναιον), or the *Serapeum*, a temple of Serapis, at Alexandria. The *Apeieum* is mentioned by different authors of antiquity as a place of very great magnificence.

L. 36. Αγαθη Τυχη, *with good Fortune*, with which the Decree is opened, is a formule of expression frequently found among the Greek inscriptions; and classical readers will recollect its adoption by the Romans.

L. 43. χρυσας βασιλειας δεκα. Strabo says, (l. xviii.) that the Thebais, the first region over which the kings of Egypt reigned, was divided into *ten* nomes or districts; which may possibly have some connection with the ten crowns here mentioned, αις προσκεισεται ασπις. That the diadems of ancient Egypt, were adorned with figures of the *Asp*, we have various authorities; and it is particularly noticed by Ælian, in his Treatise on Animals: τας βασιλεις ακουω των Αιγυπτιων επι των διαδηματων φορειν πεποικιλμενας ασπιδας.

L. 54. The particular injunction mentioned in the last line, that the Decree should be put up in the Temples of the first, second, and third, Order, appears to to have been perfectly agreeable to the ancient usage. In the treaty made by the people of Smyrna with Seleucus the First, given among the Oxford Marbles, we find an injunction very nearly similar: το δε ψηφισμα το δε αναγραψαι εις τας στηλας ανατεθησομενας εν τοις ιεροις. (Marm. Oxon. xxi. part II. p. 57.) *And this Decree shall be engraven on* STELÆ (small pyramids or obelisks) *erected in the Temples.* Lastly, De Sacy, says M. Ameilhon, is of opinion, that the εγχωρια γραμματα, mentioned at the close of the Decree, does not allude to the vernacular language of the whole of Egypt, but only to the dialect of the particular nome in which the copy of the Decree was to be erected; and supposes, that should another copy be discovered, we might expect to find the vernacular portion in a different idiom to the one in question.

Such are the remarks we have ventured to offer on this curious relic. The *Hieroglyphic* system being the fruit of a successive, and more than ordinary, application, on the part of the Egyptian priests, to the particularities of their home-bred animals, and to the secret mysteries of other forms, there are few reasons to suppose that we can ever attain a thorough knowledge of this part of the Decree: alphabetical analysis can doubtless give no aid to the discovery. But of the *Vernacular* portion, our hope of elucidation is increasing; and Mr. Akerblad has shewn in one instance, already quoted, how much assistance may be expected from it in filling the chasms of the Greek. The *Vernacular* and *Greek* parts of the inscription reciprocally throw light upon each other; but little assistance must be expected from either of them in illustration of the *Hieroglyphic*, since acuteness of judgment was confessedly exerted to its utmost stretch in keeping that language perfectly remote from common apprehension. In this Decree the worship of the Egypto-Macedonians appears to have been blended with that of the Egyptians; a measure probably dictated both by policy and necessity. The inauguration of PTOLOMY *Philometor*, when the inscription was set up, was in the 168th year previous to the Christian æra.

In an early Number of the Monthly Magazine, it is intended to insert an engraving of the great Sarcophagus, commonly called the Tomb of Alexander the Great, which has lately been deposited in the British Museum. The plate will be accompanied with other particulars, besides those which have already been published in this work. These two subjects, the Triple Inscription, and the Sarcophagus, are the most curious specimens of antiquity lately brought from Egypt, and the only ones which appear to deserve the particular notice of the public.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I Was neither surprised nor offended at the letter, p. 318, in your last Number, signed *Querist*, respecting Mr. Farmer's Memoirs and Manuscript. The enquiries, which I own are natural, deserve an answer, and I am happy that I can give you a satisfactory one. The MS. said to be preserved from the flames, was given by Mr. Farmer, with a view to its publication, a little before his death, to a friend, who ought to have printed it sooner. His name will be inserted, with the reason of its delay. Besides this, another valuable paper of Mr. Farmer's will be inserted, containing an extract from his curious piece on the case of Balaam, which was unfortunately destroyed. This was taken by his learned friend, the late Michael Dodson, esq. In addition to these, there will be several Letters of Mr. Farmer, the originals of which may be seen by any respectable person who doubts their authenticity. As the whole will shortly be before the public, I shall leave it to speak for itself.

I am, Sir, respectfully your's,

May 7, 1804. THE EDITOR.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN opening your Magazine of this month, I have just cast my eyes upon an enquiry proposed by Mr. Marr, on verse 270 (or, in Brunk, 262) of the Œdipus Tyrannus of Sophocles.

The omission of the augment in εδυςυχησε is no violation of Mr. Porson's canon, as this word is preceded by a long vowel. In this same play, verse 1504, we read, ὦ 'φυτευσαμεν.

Professor Dalzel has fallen into a similar misapprehension of this matter. On verse 1523 of this same Œdipus, Και γας ἁ 'κςατησας, he writes thus: ἁ 'κςατησας, i. e. ἁ εκςατησας. *Plane tamen persuasum habet Porsonus, non licuisse in Attico sermone augmentum abjicere.* But here the augment coalesces with the relative. Vide verse 722. το δεινον οὑφοϐειτο.

I am, Sir,

Higham hill, Your's, &c.

May 5, 1804. E. COGAN.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT is stated by Dr. Johnson, that Pope received from Walsh the counsel from which he seems to have regulated his studies. Walsh advised him to *correctness*, which, as he told him, the English poets had hitherto neglected, and which, therefore, was left to him as a basis of fame. Neither any of Pope's works, nor perhaps any other production of the human mind, has been so much read and committed to memory, for nearly a century past, as his Universal Prayer. Yet, on reading it over lately, with a view to Mrs. Trimmer's fastidious and narrow spirited criticisms, I observed in it two instances of what appeared to me palpably bad grammar, but which no critic has yet noticed, at least to my knowledge. They occur in the two following verses, and are marked with Italics.

Thou Great First Cause, least understood,
Who all my sense *confin'd*,
To know but this, that thou art good,
And that myself am blind.

Yet *gave* me in this dark estate, &c.

Thou who confined, and *thou gave*, are as contrary to grammatical correctness as *thou who is* would have been. Assuredly the verb should have been in the second person, "confinedst, or hast confined." The poet seems to have sacrificed his grammar, in order to preserve the word confin'd as a rhyme to the word blind.

Exeter, April 5, 1804. S. F. M.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IF on our coast journals were kept of the *natural history, striking phænomena*, and *maritime events*, every sea-port might, in a few years, furnish materials for a work of no inconsiderable amusement, to say the least of it, viz. an *Historia Littorum Cornubiensium*. Besides the more stationary objects of curiosity, such as the shells, the cliff and submarine plants, &c. the appearance of any uncommon fish or sea-fowl; the migration of the pilchard, herring, or mackerel, shoals; the exact time of their arrival, continuance, and departure; any unusual rise and agitation of the tides; a near or distant waterspout; the electricity of the atmosphere, its degree, at different times; these notices, and many others, might not only afford the man of leisure and observation a peculiar pleasure and opportunity of philosophical speculation and research, but, by the communication of them, considerably add to the stock of national and general knowledge. Nor would such a person deem it beneath him to set down, in a distinct column, a succinct narrative of storms and shipwrecks; remarkable escapes from the danger of the seas; the unexpected arrival of foreign vessels from very remote parts, their con-

2 struction

ſtruction and deſtination, the coſtume and manners of their crew, &c. On this laſt ſubject I beg leave to give a brief example, for the truth of which I can appeal to many who were eye-witneſſes; and I give it partly from my own knowledge of the fact, and partly from the notes of ſome, and verbal communications of others, of my townſmen.

The Algerines in Cornwall.

On Saturday, the 27th of September, 1760, in the night, a large xebecque, which was an Algerine corſair, ſtruck near the Chimney-rock, on the ſouth ſide of Penzance. She was called the Cavallo Bianco, or White Horſe, Almidah Benſcouda, commander; ſhe carried 18 ſix-pounders, and 220 men, of whom forty or fifty were Turkiſh ſoldiers, the remainder Moors. I ſhall never forget the terrors of that night. I was about eleven years of age, and was called up by my mother, amidſt the ringing of the alarm-bell, and the beating of drums. The firſt report was of "a French man of war or privateer," whoſe crew they ſaid were landed; the ſecond was by far more dreadful, "an Algerine, with the plague on board." Nothing could equal the buſtle and panic which this occaſioned. Some ventured towards the beach, but quickly returned, affirming that they had ſmelt, at a great diſtance, the plague-ſmell, and, in conſequence, drank ſome brandy as an antidote. This was purely the effect of a terrified imagination. Several of the Moors, on the ſtriking of the veſſel, leaped into the ſea, in order to ſwim to ſhore; ſome indeed eſcaped; but the night was ſo extremely dark, and the ſurf ran ſo high, that at leaſt thirty-five or forty of them periſhed. At three o'clock, or near that time, the maſt went by the board; and, after ſome time, part of the crew came on ſhore on the maſt, and others as the tide receded.

At break of day what a ſpectacle preſented itſelf! A huge veſſel of the moſt ſingular conſtruction, at leaſt to an Engliſh eye, wrecked and mutilated among the rocks! Men with long beards, ſtanding in groups, and having turbans on their heads, and dead bodies lying on the ſand! They had imagined our ſhore was the Spaniſh coaſt, and expected, of conſequence, certain ſlavery; but when convinced they were on Engliſh ground, they exclaimed, with great joy, "*Ingleterra! Ingleterra! bona Ingleterra!*" It was recollected, that a perſon of the name of Mitchell had been much in the Levant trade, and that probably he would be able to talk to them: he was accordingly ſent for; and, having a ſmattering in the Lingua Franca, as well as Italian, he became interpreter.

At firſt they were conducted to a place called the Barbican, where ſoup was provided for them. In the mean time, the Savage ſloop of war being then on this ſtation, Capt. Peard ſent moſt of his people to act as ſentinels, until ſuch time as a party of ſoldiers ſhould arrive from the neighbouring towns. The next day they were lodged in a decent houſe in the front ſtreet of the quay, and ſome time after marched to a building called the Folly, two or three fields diſtant from the town; but the officers, ſome of whom were handſome and portly men, were ſeparately lodged at the Sandybank, near the battery. Every attention was ſhewn them, and every comfort, conſiſtent with their quarantine, adminiſtered to them. Their apparel was nothing extraordinary; the common men wore a coarſe brown cloth, and ſome of them had the neck and end of their dreſs coarſely embroidered with coloured worſteds. A few ſabres were found, the handles of which were inlaid with mother-of-pearl; alſo ſome few muſkets, ornamented in the ſame manner; beſides which there was nothing diſcovered of any value. Theſe became a prey to ſome bad fellows, were ſecreted, and afterwards ſold. They remained here five weeks, under quarantine; and at laſt, by order of government, were put on board the Thomas tranſport, which took them to Falmouth, where La Blonde, a frigate which had been taken from the French, arrived, and convoyed them to Algiers.

The Algerines behaved very well in this place; but at Falmouth, where ſome of them were permitted to land, their conduct was far from orderly.

It is ſaid, that while the tranſport was at Falmouth, the late Admiral Boſcawen came down to Tregothen to ſee his brother, Lord Falmouth, at which place the captain of the Thomas paid his reſpects to him. The admiral adviſed him to behave with the greateſt kindneſs and civility to the Algerines, as they were at that time very friendly to our nation; and he hoped there was plenty of good proviſions on board for their uſe. The captain aſſured him there was plenty of excellent pork, but very little beef. "Pork! (cried the admiral, who was too much in the habit of ſwearing,) d—n you, the navy-board and victualling office together! Do not theſe blockheads know, that the religion of the Turks and Moors forbids them to eat pork?"

This xebecque had been on a pirating excurſion,

excurſion, on the coaſt of Portugal; had undergone ſome ſevere gales of wind, and having little or no ſkill in any other than *littoral navigation*, loſt herſelf in the main ocean, and was driven on the Engliſh coaſt in a ſtorm.

Penzance, May 13, 1804. J. B.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the ſecond volume of Biſſet's Hiſtory of George III. the author, in commenting on the declaration of American Independence, obſerves, that "General Waſhington, though ſo ſtrenuous and efficacious a ſupporter of American reſiſtance to what he conſidered oppreſſion and tyranny, was far from approving of an entire diſſolution of the connection." And to prove this aſſertion, he quotes a letter which he ſays was written by the General to his friend, Mr. Lund Waſhington.

That the hiſtorian may be informed, that in making this quotation he has given credit to a *forgery*, I take the liberty to requeſt you to publiſh in the Monthly Magazine the encloſed letter from General Waſhington to the Secretary of State, which was publiſhed at the time in all the Gazettes in America, but which it ſeems never came to the knowledge of Dr. Biſſet.

Your's, &c.

New York, ANT. BLEECKER.
March 12, 1804.

SIR, *Philadelphia, March* 3, 1797.

"AT the concluſion of my public employments, I have thought it expedient to notice the publication of certain forged letters, which firſt appeared in the year 1777, and were obtruded upon the public as mine. They are ſaid by the Editor to have been found in a ſmall portmanteau, that I had left in the care of my mulatto ſervant, named Billy, who it is pretended was taken priſoner at Fort Lee, in 1776. The period when theſe letters were firſt printed will be recollected, and what were the impreſſions they were intended to produce on the public mind. It was then ſuppoſed to be of ſome conſequence to ſtrike at the integrity of the American commander in chief, and to paint his inclinations as at variance with his profeſſions and his duty. Another criſis in the affairs of America having occurred, the ſame weapon has been reſorted to, to wound my character, and deceive the people.

"The letters in queſtion have the dates, addreſſes, and ſignatures, here following:—New York, June 12, 1776. To Mr. Lund Waſhington, at Mount Vernon.—To John P. Cuſtis, Eſq. June 18, 1776.—New York, July 8, 1776. To Mr. Lund Waſhington.—New York, July 16, 1776. To Mr. Lund Waſhington.—New York, July 15, 1776. To Mr. Lund Waſhington.—June 24, 1776. To Mrs. Waſhington.

"At the time when theſe letters firſt appeared, it was notorious to the army immediately under my command, and particularly to the gentlemen attached to my perſon, that my mulatto-man, Billy, had never been one moment in the power of the enemy. It is alſo a fact, that no part of my baggage, or any of my attendants, were captured during the whole courſe of the war. Theſe well-known facts made it unneceſſary during the war, to call the public attention to the forgery by any expreſs declaration of mine; and a firm reliance on my fellow-citizens, and the abundant proofs they gave of their confidence in me, rendered it alike unneceſſary to take any formal notice of the revival of the impoſition during my civil adminiſtration. But as I cannot know how ſoon a more ſerious event may ſucceed to that which will this day take place, I have thought it a duty that I owe to myſelf, to my country, and to truth, now to detail the circumſtances above recited, and to add my ſolemn declaration, that the letters herein deſcribed are a baſe forgery; and that I never ſaw or heard of them until they appeared in print.

"The preſent letter I commit to your care, and deſire it may be depoſited in the Office of the Department of State, as a ſolemn teſtimony of the truth to the preſent generation, and to poſterity. Accept, &c.

GEORGE WASHINGTON."

To Timothy Pickering, Eſq.
Secretary of State.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE very intereſting correſpondence in your laſt month's Magazine, relative to the papers formerly in the Scotch College at Paris, induces me to inform your illuſtrious correſpondent, and the other gentlemen who have obliged the public by their communications, that the indefatigable hiſtorian, *Mr. Carte*, in conſequence of an allowance of 1000l. a year from ſeveral noblemen and gentlemen, went to Paris, and tranſcribed the whole of the materials relating to Engliſh hiſtory which were then in that library. Theſe papers were, after Mr. Carte's death, purchaſed by the late Mr. Cadell, who lent them to Mr. Macpherſon, when compoſing his Hiſtory, and by whom, I believe, they were never returned. As the exiſtence of theſe invaluable documents is at preſent matter of conſiderable doubt, it is poſſible, that if enquiries are made, Mr. Carte's tranſcripts may be found in the hands of the repreſentatives of the former gentleman, or at leaſt in the cuſtody of thoſe to whom the care of his papers devolved upon his death.

I am, Sir, &c. J. W.

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT is natural to us to be more desirous for the removal of a small blemish from a form otherwise faultless, than if the form were a common one, in which many gross deformities would still remain, though some few should be taken away. You will, therefore, I hope, pardon my wish for the correction of one or two mistakes in fact, which the learned and excellent author of that fine work, the Life of Lorenzo de Medici, has, by some such oversight as is more or less incident to all human care, suffered to appear even in the second edition of his book.

In the second volume, p. 92, Note (*a*), the author affirms, on the authority of Giovan Francesco, nephew and biographer of the famous Giovanni Pico, Prince of Mirandula and Concordia, that "Voltaire is mistaken in relating that he resigned the sovereignty of Mirandula to reside at Florence;" and that "Pico neither enjoyed, nor had any pretensions to, the sovereignty." Yet, in the very life which is quoted by Mr. Roscoe, Giovan-Francesco thus expresses himself: "Triennio, igitur, priusquam diem obiret; ut, *posthabitis dominandi curis*, in altâ pace degere posset; securus quo sceptra caderent; cuncta *patrimonia* quæ *Mirandulæ Concordiæque* possidebat, hoc est *tertiam partem* earum, mihi, nescio an dono, an venditione, tradidit; quod factum, postea Maximilianus Augustus, Cæsarea liberalitate firmavit." — "Three years, therefore, before his death, wishing to live in perfect quiet, without any concern in the cares of government, and being indifferent who should succeed to the princely authority, he resigned to me, I know not whether I should say by sale or gift, all his patrimonial property at Mirandula and Concordia, namely, a *third part of these principalities*; which deed the Emperor Maximilian, with imperial liberality, confirmed." I need not add another word to satisfy Mr. Roscoe that he has blamed Voltaire without reason, and that he should correct his own error in a future edition of his work.

If I do not exceedingly mistake, Pico did not retire, as Mr. Roscoe seems to suppose, to Florence, to be protected by Lorenzo de Medici, from persecution excited against him, on account of his nine hundred questions. Those questions were published by Pico, with the approbation of many eminent doctors in theology, testified by the subscription of their names. Although exceptions were made to thirteen of his questions, as heretical, yet no ecclesiastical sentence was pronounced against Pico, upon those exceptions, till after he had published his Apology. Pope Innocent VIII. then, indeed, chiefly at the desire of Pico himself, forbade the questions to be read, but still without threatening the personal safety or liberty of him who proposed them. Such, at least, seems to be the account of Pico's nephew and biographer. It was only in the last years of his life that he fixed his residence in the neighbourhood of Florence.

I own I cannot but regret that Mr. Roscoe should have mentioned only the Questions, the Apology, and the Poetry, of Pico. One of his greatest merits was, to have exploded the practice of judicial astrology, and every other species of popular and superstitious divination, at a time when scarcely any other person had attained to similar boldness, and enlargement of philosophical thought. He applied arithmetical, or, perhaps, algebraic numbers, by a new invention, to the demonstration of mathematical truths. He had made extraordinary proficiency in the study of the physical phenomena of nature. He was the author of some exquisite compositions in music. His plan for the refutation of all the enemies of the true religion, was the most orderly and luminous in arrangement that can be imagined. In correctness of taste and judgment, as in liberal philosophical intelligence, he was rather like to the first of the philosophers and divines of the present day, than like those of his own age. His library cost him seven thousand crowns of gold.

When Mr. Roscoe *shall have leisure to peruse* those *sixteen pages* which comprehend the Account of Pico's Life, by his nephew, and which Mr. Roscoe calls *voluminous*, he will find that Pico was a much greater character than Lorenzo de Medici, especially if he disdain not to study also Pico's Works. R. H.

For the Monthly Magazine.

The PRESENT STATE *of* SOCIETY, MANNERS, *&c. at* TAUNTON.

(*Continued from No.* 113, *p.* 228.)

THE civil constitution of this town was limited, for several centuries, to officers chosen annually in the Courts of the Bishop of Winchester, who was, from an early period of time, invested with a civil

a civil authority over the town, as well as endowed with the lands of the manors. These were, two bailiffs, two portreves, two constables, and six tything-men, or petty-constables. To the head-constables was entrusted the preservation of the public peace, and the distribution of particular charities left to the poor. The town was not incorporated by royal-charter till the reign of Charles II. 1627. This deed changed the political state of the borough, and by it the civil authority was lodged in the hands of a mayor, justice, aldermen, and burgesses. But the stand made by its inhabitants, in the civil-war, against the unconstitutional measures of Charles I. and the vigorous support given to the cause of the Parliament, awakened the jealousy, and raised the resentment, of Charles II. who demolished its walls, and took away its charter by a *quo warranto*, in 1660. It continued without a charter for seventeen years, when the same King, at the suit of Dr. Peter Maw, then Bishop of Bath and Wells, granted it a new charter.— This charter was marked and distinguished from other similar deeds, by a peculiar clause, expressive of the King's suspicions. This clause enacted, that there should be appointed and nominated, from time to time, by the Chancellor, or keeper of the great-seal, six justices of the county, to act as justices within the borough and its precincts, and to sit, and to have full power and authority, with the mayor and other justices acting under the royal charter. The last commission, appointing such adjunct, or inspecting justices, was issued on the application of some of the inhabitants, and bore date 4th of March, 1767. Through a neglect to fill up the vacancies, till they were reduced below half the original number appointed by the charter, the corporation forfeited it, and became extinct about ten or twelve years since.

The town of Taunton sends two members to Parliament, and has enjoyed this privilege ever since the mass of the people has had representatives. The elective franchise is limited to that part of the town which lies in the parish of St. Mary Magdalen, and does not reach to the whole extent of it. The right of voting is invested in parishioners, who are not stated paupers, nor having received, within a twelvemonth, any share in the charities of the town, and who dress their own victuals in their own room, or house, or keep a table to themselves. Hence they are generally called potwallopers.

Taunton has been noted for its woollen-manufactory, a trade first brought into this kingdom four hundred and sixty years ago, by the wise counsels of Edward III. About the middle of the seventeenth century, its serges were in great reputation and demand, as fashionable wearing, being lighter than cloth, yet thicker than many other stuffs. In 1704, its trade rose to so flourishing a height, that it is said 8500 persons were employed weekly in fabricating its cloths; and the population of the town at that period was so rapid and great, that it was called the nursery for Queen Anne's wars. The circumstance which greatly aided the progress of its manufactories, invited clothiers to settle in it, and drew on it the envy of other towns, was the peculiar tenure of its lands; for every mortgage being entered in the castle-books, which was a security against fraud, money could be borrowed there above an hundred years ago at 5l. per cent. From 1727 to 1734, the cash delivered, on contract, to the tradesmen for bills of exchange, amounted to 1500l. per week; and the trade seldom produced, at the same time, less than 500 moidores from Falmouth. For ten years, from 1734 to 1744, there was not more than about 300l. cash delivered weekly.— For the next seven years, from 1744 to 1751, it did not amount to more than 200l. per week. Its woollen manufactory is now, through the gradual operation of various causes, reduced to a very low ebb. Not more than three persons, as principals, are engaged in making the goods for which it was celebrated, such as serges, duroys, sagathoys, and dimities, and their business is not carried to any great extent. Some new sources of trade, however, have opened. About twenty-three years back, was erected a silk-mill, for making thrown-silk out of fine raw-silk. Since that, various looms have been erected for weaving Barcelona-handkerchiefs, tiffanies, Canterbury-muslins, florentines, and ladies' shawls. In its vicinity, a manufactory of kerseymeres and broad-cloth, by machinery, has been established; and in the town itself, the straw-hat manufactory has been set up.

Its navigation merits particular notice. This originated, about the 13th of Charles I. under the patronage of a royal patent, with John Mallet, Esq. of Enmore, whose daughter and heiress married John Wilmot,

Wilmot, the celebrated Earl of Rochester. To his three daughters, the Countess of Sandwich, the Lady Viscountess Lisburne, and the Lady Anne Greville, descended all their ancestor's right in the navigation of the river; and further and new rights were invested in them, by letters-patent, dated in the 36th year of Charles II.'s reign, as far as to Ham mills, about five or six miles from the town. As the design and undertaking had failed, in 1698 some gentlemen of the town of Taunton, to the number of thirty, with a public-spirited view of reviving and completing this useful design, and of carrying the navigation from Taunton to Bridgewater, purchased all the rights of the aforesaid ladies in the navigation, and obtained an act of parliament, in the 10th and 11th years of the reign of William III. empowering them, under the name of conservators, to open, make, and keep navigable, the river Tone. A new act, to extend and confirm the powers granted under the former, was obtained in the 6th year of the reign of Queen Anne: so that at present, barges of about fifteen tons each are brought quite home to the town. The navigation of the Tone has been much improving, and productive of increasing benefits to the town and neighbourhood, ever since the year 1779. The town of Bridgewater has also derived essential advantages from it. Its shipping amounted, in 1790, to 34 vessels, 1707 tons, and 128 men. The coal-trade, in particular, has of late years greatly increased there and in Taunton. Thus, though its woollen-manufactories have declined, the town has not wholly lost its weight and importance. The populousness and fertility of the country around it, must continue to keep up its markets, and to preserve its internal commerce.

Taunton was the first town in the west of England that applied to Parliament for a turnpike-act. The bill was opposed by Humphrey Sydenham, Esq. member for Exeter, who asserted that the roads were in very good repair; but was supported by Thomas Brown, Esq. who put the House into a roar of laughter, by undertaking to prove, that the roads were in so bad a state, that it would be no more expence to make them *navigable*, than to make them fit for carriages. This contrast was easily reconciled; and the act passed in the 25th of George II. in the year 1752.

(To be continued.)

For the Monthly Magazine.

An ACCOUNT *of the* JOURNEY *of* LOUIS XVI. KING *of* FRANCE, *with the* ROYAL FAMILY, *from* PARIS *to* VARENNES, *and of their* RETURN *to the* CAPITAL, *in* JUNE 1791; *drawn up from the* INFORMATIONS *of one of the* KING'S BODY-GUARDS, *by* JOHN DOUGALL.

(Concluded from p. 330, No. 114.)

WHEN supper was over, the three *gardes-du-corps* met at the door of their master's apartment, there to pass the night, after helping his Majesty to undress.

They there considered how they should best return the money given to them at Varennes: and in the morning, when, at the appointed hour, they entered the apartment where their Majesties and Princess Elizabeth were met, they begged leave to restore the present.

They were, however, directed to keep the money: but as the sum was too considerable to be suffered to fall into the hands of the rabble, they wished much to retain in their hands only thirty-six *Louis-d'or*.

Here their Majesties, expressing their serious apprehensions for the safety of these gentlemen, M. de Moustier requested, that not a thought should be wasted on their fate; but that their Majesties would be assured that they were prepared for every event.

The King, the Queen, and Princess Elizabeth, answered, that they were too well convinced of the loyalty and faithful attachment of the whole body of *gardes-du-corps*, to have any doubts on that subject; and, at the same time, each of them, in tears, embraced, in their turn, the three gentlemen; who, overwhelmed with such goodness and condescension, felt themselves animated to brave a thousand deaths to evince their zeal and devotion.

Their Majesties then desired the gentlemen to give them the names, "*Not* (said they,) *of your nearest relations, for they may be easily discovered; but of those persons in whom you are particularly interested, or to whom you may lie under obligations.*"

On this, M. de Valory wrote, in the pocket-book of their august master, the names of their fathers and brothers alone.

Amongst the officers of the national-guards at Châlons, there was one who carried his insolence so far, as to prescribe

rules to his Majeſty, and even to reproach him for mal-adminiſtration in public affairs. When no one attempted to reſtrain this behaviour, the King ſaid, with the greateſt mildneſs, "*Pray, let this gentleman and his friends withdraw, that they may not thus torture perſons of a right way of thinking, (les ames honnêtes.) Exceſſive heat and fatigue have brought them into their preſent ſtate; but to-morrow, if they ſhall recollect what they have now ſaid, they will be ſorry for it.*"

As none, however, took any notice of his requeſt, he turned away from them, with theſe words: "*I once flattered myſelf that I had to lament the errors of only the leaſt-informed portion of my people, miſled by a few factious men: but now I perceive that many of thoſe who ought to know better things are equally depraved:*" and when the King had ſo ſaid, as it was the feſtival of *Corpus Chriſti, (La Fête Dieu,)* he immediately prepared to attend divine-ſervice.

The Royal Family, whom no circumſtance could ever draw aſide from the regular diſcharge of their duty to the Supreme Being, then repaired to the chapel of the Intendant's hotel: but ſcarcely had they been there only a few minutes, when the people ruſhed tumultuouſly in, and behaved with ſuch ſcandalous indecency, that the Royal Family were forced to withdraw.

"*Nothing* (ſaid his Majeſty, on riſing from his knees,) *ought to ſurprize us on the part of men who have laid aſide all reſpect even for their Maker: but it is the duty of all thoſe who know the happineſs of living in ſubmiſſion to his laws, to avoid giving any pretence for the commiſſion of greater enormities.*"

After their return from the chapel, the Royal Family retired for a few moments to their apartment, and then ſet out on their melancholy journey, loaded with every inſult from the ſurrounding crowd.

This crowd, however, might be conſidered as civil, when compared with that which aſſembled afterwards at Epernay, where the Royal Family were met by the Deputies from the Aſſembly at Paris, Pethion, Barnave, Dumas, Latour-Maubourg, and another, whoſe name M. de Mouſtier had omitted to mark down in his journal, but who had an appearance of greater civility than the others; to whom, indeed, he ſeemed to be ſubordinate.

Two of theſe Deputies, Pethion and Barnave, placed themſelves in the carriage with the Royal Family; ſo that it now contained no fewer than *ſeven* perſons.

From this moment the cry of *Vive le Roi*, which had now and then been faintly heard, ceaſed entirely to welcome the Royal Family all the way to Paris. It was ſucceeded by thoſe of *Vivent les Députés! Vive Barnave!* for Barnave appeared to be the idol of the people.

With theſe cries were mingled others, ſuch as, *Let us eat the hearts of the King and Queen*, &c. &c. too atrocious and horrible to be conveyed to Britiſh ears!

A poor prieſt was paſſing quietly along the road, near Epernay, on his return from performing divine-ſervice at a neighbouring village, with his book under his arm.

It was enough that he was obſerved to be a clergyman, to draw on him the attacks of the multitude. To ſave himſelf from their fury, he ruſhed amidſt a party of national guards, mounted on horſes, formerly belonging to the Duke de Grammont's company of the *gardes-du-corps*, when quartered at Châlons. One of theſe men invited the prieſt to mount behind him, as if he meant to protect the unhappy man from the populace: but it was only to have a better opportunity of inſulting him. Soon after, a grenadier, walking near the horſe, laying hold of the prieſt's leg, threw him over, juſt before the fore-wheels of the carriage. The wretched man, thinking to eſcape from death, preſſed in between the wheels, but was there twice wounded with a bayonet, to force him to come out.

He was afterwards diſpatched by the muſkets of the national-guards; one of whom, in the hearing of the company about the carriage, boaſted, that, although the clergy were an abominable race, yet he could not reſiſt his compaſſion for the wretch, and therefore had, out of kindneſs, blown out his brains.

Whether it proceeded from a refinement in cruelty, or from ſome ſecret political motive, cannot now be aſcertained; but ſo it was, that the Deputies never failed to ſtop the carriage in thoſe places where the populace gave way to the moſt horrible ſpeeches and threats againſt the Royal Family, eſpecially againſt the King himſelf, who had never, for an inſtant, ceaſed to love his people with the moſt ardent affection.

During the firſt day's journey in company with the Deputies, couriers were continually coming up with diſpatches, which

which they preſſed theſe gentlemen to read, giving out, at the ſame time, that the Auſtrians had entered France, and were laying the whole country waſte with fire and ſword. The Deputies, having put on the appearance (for it was evident to the perſons in the carriage, where two of them were, that it was only an appearance,) of reading theſe diſpatches, ordered the carriage to halt, and then announced to the populace, that forty thouſand Auſtrians had invaded the country, which was reduced to the utmoſt diſtreſs: that all the towns, even Varennes itſelf, was already reduced to aſhes: that the inhabitants, without diſtinction of age or ſex, were put to the ſword: and that the ſame calamities would unqueſtionably take place wherever the Auſtrians ſhould penetrate.

Theſe diſcourſes of the Deputies heightened tenfold the rage of the multitude, goaded already almoſt to madneſs by the conduct of their leaders.

Yet the monſtrous abſurdity of ſuch reports, which carried with them their own diſproval, might have been expected rather to open the eyes of theſe deluded wretches.

The effects they produced, furniſh a ſtriking proof of the melancholy blindneſs and infatuation of men, when abandoned by Providence to the fury of their own paſſions.

Dumas, one of the Deputies, had been a major-general in the ſervice of the unhappy Prince, of whom he was now a principal tormentor. By his inſinuating ſmiles, and ſtudied familiarity of diſcourſe and behaviour, to the crowd around the carriage, whom he treated with the moſt marked attention and reſpect, leaning on the ſhoulders of the private national-guards, talking in their ear, not as their chief, but as their companion; calling them, at every word, friends, comrades, &c. &c. By theſe and other arts, this Dumas ſhewed ſufficiently, that the ignorant multitude acted only in conformity to the inſtigations of their directors.

At the inn where the Royal Family were to ſleep, after leaving Châlons, the Deputies took care to ſecure for themſelves all the beſt apartments. To the King was allotted a chamber, where the ſervants of thoſe gentlemen would have conſidered themſelves to be badly accommodated: but the virtues of this excellent Prince made him ſupport every indignity with a compoſure and reſignation which extorted the admiration of even his bittereſt enemies.

Far from complaining of his treatment in this inn, where the bed was too ſhort and too narrow for him to ſtretch his wearied limbs on it, his Majeſty, with his own hands, tied his handkerchief about his head, and ſat down on a wooden-bottomed chair, which ſtood by the head of the bed, and deſired one of the *gardes-du-corps* to fetch another of the ſame kind to ſupport his feet.

Perceiving their anguiſh at the ſight of their beloved maſter reduced to ſuch miſery, he, with his uſual condeſcenſion, ſaid, "*Oh! never think of me. I am well enough here. How many perſons would think themſelves happy to be ſo well provided for!*"

Such, indeed, was the conſtant behaviour of the Royal Family on theſe trying occaſions, that the Deputies of the Aſſembly themſelves, men ſelected, certainly with no friendly view, but for the purpoſe of carrying back their Sovereign to his priſon in the capital, were ſo affected by the genuine dignity of their conduct, that, with all their art, they could not conceal their admiration and reſpect.

The gravity of diſcourſe, the correctneſs of behaviour, which appeared in the family, had ſuch an effect on theſe Deputies, that, after the firſt day's journey, they were utterly unable to maintain the airs of inſolence and effrontery with which they firſt preſented themſelves at the carriage.

When out of the coach, the Deputies could not refrain, in ſpite of themſelves, from giving proofs, by their language and geſtures, of the moſt profound reſpect for the whole Family. They ſeldom ventured to look their Maſter in the face; and evidently wiſhed earneſtly to withdraw from his eye and obſervation. They ſeemed to feel moſt pungently the vaſt diſtance between themſelves and him.

The inſtances of ſenſibility which fell in the way of the Royal Family, on this journey, were ſo rare, that it would be unpardonable to ſuffer the following to paſs unnoticed.

While the Royal Family were at dinner at Chateau-Thierry, in the *chateau* which ſtands over the river Marne, the Queen deſired to ſee the lady of the houſe. On the porter's wife appearing, and the Queen's aſking whether ſhe was the miſtreſs of the place, "*Wherever your Majeſty appears*, (ſaid the poor woman, touched with the misfortunes of the Royal Family,) *there can be no other miſtreſs.*"

This genuine mark of delicate ſenſibility, in a woman of her humble ſtation in life,

life, was soon afterwards followed by an instance of conduct the most detestable, where better things might have been expected.

Just as the carriage was going out of Chateau-Thierry, appeared a Deputy, from the province of Britanny to the Assembly, called Kervelegan. This man had come hither from Paris, for no other purpose but to add his mite to the already intolerable burthen of outrage with which his unhappy Sovereign was weighed down. He passed close to the carriage, and, with a brutal air, and with his hat on his head, stared in at the door.

One of the grenadiers having, of himself, taken off this man's hat, Kervelegan snatched it from him, and, coming up closer to the carriage, with horrid imprecations thrust it again down on his head, with both hands, exclaiming, " *No! rascal, I will never salute a King that runs away—(Non! . . . Je ne saluerai jamais un Roi fuyard.)*

All this happened under the eyes of the Deputies in the coach; but neither they, nor any one of the immense multitude, shewed the least disapprobation of such abominable behaviour.*

When the Royal Family arrived at Meaux, they alighted at the Bishop's palace, now styled the National palace, where the Deputies had agreed to pass the night. Whilst M. de Moustier was placing, in the apartment allotted to the Queen and Princess Elizabeth, such things as were wanted from the coach, they laid their hands on his arm, and, addressing him by his travelling-name, said, " *You must never forsake us, Melchior; give us your promise:*" and observing that he had still his hanger by his side, added, " *You must put your hanger in the coach; we will take care of it, and return it to you in good order.*"

M. de Moustier could only answer by his tears.

As these illustrious victims of popular violence, longed for nothing so much as to be delivered from the oppressive presence of the multitude, and to be alone; they begged that they might be allowed to eat a morsel as soon as possible, in order to retire to rest; and were answered, that supper was ready.

This was about half an hour past ten o'clock, which was the ordinary time of halting for the night on the journey back to Paris.

They accordingly repaired to the supper-room, where they found only the cloth laid. Here, however, the Royal Family sat down, and here they remained upwards of an hour, in the midst of a crowd of spectators.

In the crowd were, the Deputy Dumas, at the head of his grenadiers, the new Constitutional Bishop — (*L'Evêque intrus,*) who had been intruded in the place of the former Bishop, (who had refused to take the new-invented oaths,) with his Grand-vicars, and many other persons, drawn together by mere curiosity.

After waiting all this time, and being repeatedly told that supper was just coming up, the Royal Family at last begged to have only a few eggs, that no farther delay might be occasioned. On this, some eggs were brought in, of which each person of the family ate ONE, and immediately they all withdrew.

Such was the supper of these illustrious sufferers. Indeed, at all times they were so moderate, that very little was sufficient for their wishes.

M. de Moustier, who had frequent opportunities of seeing the Royal Family at table, was always surprized at their extreme temperance in eating and drinking. In particular, respecting the King, he remarked, that when there was *roasted mutton* on the table, his Majesty never ate of any other dish.

His drink was mild Champaign—(*Vin de Champagne non mousseux,*) mingled with three times the quantity of water: and even of this weak beverage he used so little, that a common quart bottle of wine was more than he wanted for three meals.

That M. de Moustier might have it to say, that he had drank of the same beverage, and out of the same cup, with his master, he once, just after the King had left the table, took up his glass, which was

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* The arrival of this Deputy, joined to many other circumstances, gave an ENERGY to the meaning of La Fayette, when he said in public, in Paris, after the King's escape, that he would answer with his life for his Majesty's being overtaken and brought back.

In the work entitled " Memoirs of Dumourier, written by himself," in p. 58 of the volume for the year 1793, of the English Translation, is the following passage:

' Pethion, in the same carriage with the King and Queen, on their return from Varennes, took every occasion to declare, that he no longer designed to support the MONARCHY. The unfortunate Queen related this fact to General Dumourier; and Pethion afterwards acknowledged it, on Dumourier's mentioning it to him.'

was nearly half full, and found the liquor in it to be so weak, containing so little wine, that he would have preferred pure water. Had it not been left by his Majesty, he certainly would not have drunk off the glass.

The three *gardes-du-corps* having discovered that the Deputies wished to engage them to adopt the *uniform* of the national-guards, consulted together how they might, without giving offence, avoid taking that step, now no longer a matter of indifference, but regarded as a public declaration of the political sentiments of those who took it; nay, even of open hostility to the cause of royalty.

They accordingly, while assisting his Majesty to undress, at Meaux, said, "*Sire, we have a favour to request from your Majesty.*"

"*Speak*, (answered the King,) *what can I do for you?*"

"*It is*, (replied they,) *that, if these Deputies shall propose any thing to your Majesty immediately concerning us, you will be pleased merely to leave us to act as we may think best, and to give us no commands whatever on the business, be it what it may.*"

"*Yes*, (said the King,) *I leave you entirely masters of your own conduct.*"

When his Majesty retired to rest, the *gardes-du-corps* returned to the saloon, which communicated between his apartment and that of the Queen and Princess Elizabeth: for this admirable princess never quitted her Majesty during her afflictions, but constantly slept in the same chamber.

It was in this saloon that the Royal Family had supped. The table was still laid; but it was now covered with abundance of delicate viands. Seeing the table set around with plates, M. de Moustier asked for whom all this feast was provided.

"*For the Gentlemen—(les Messieurs)*" said one of the attendants.

"*What Gentlemen?* (replied M. de Moustier,) *no Gentleman has a right to eat here, but this Gentleman, and that Gentleman*, (pointing to his two comrades,) *and myself.*

"*But* (rejoined the attendant,) *we have nothing else to set before les Messieurs.*"

"*You shall set before those persons there—(ces gens là,)* (answered M. de Moustier,) *whatever we do not want ourselves.*"

The whole of this dialogue passed in the hearing of Dumas, the Deputy, who had posted himself, at the head of the national-guards, close to the door of the saloon, near which stood the table.

From the time when the Royal Family entered the House, M. de Moustier had repeatedly and earnestly begged to have some strawberries for the poor Dauphin, who used to eat them for supper; but could never obtain them. He even applied to the new Bishop himself, as well as to his Grand Vicars, representing, at the same time, the extreme indecency of suffering the Royal Family to wait so long for their supper.

The Bishop, at a loss for some excuse, turned to his Grand Vicars, who, after some hesitation, owned that it was true that they had been obliged to wait a very long time.

On this the Bishop, with a stately air, said, that it was not his place to wait on the Royal Family, nor to bring up their victuals.

"*Having accepted such a situation* (instantly replied M. de Moustier,) *as your's, you have shewed how ignorant you are of the nature and duties of the sacred office you pretend to hold. It is no wonder, therefore, if you know not how to set a just value on the happiness of serving such a master.*"

Just as the whole company were preparing to sit down at the table, a plate of strawberries was placed on it. M. de Moustier instantly seized the plate, and ran off with it to the Dauphin, who had just been put to bed.

Dumas, who was not ignorant of the sovereign contempt in which he was held by M. de Moustier, called out to him to stop; and, as he still continued to go on, ordered the national-guards not to let M. de Moustier pass. These guards, being unprepared, had not time to interrupt him; or, perhaps, some respect for the King, made them unwilling to obey the order. They, however, followed M. de Moustier, and seemed disposed to enter the King's apartment, who, turning round, said to them, "*Stop, you have no right to enter the retreat of your Sovereign: you do not belong to his service: you must wait here for me, and then you may follow me wherever I go.*"

On this, the national-guards desisted: but when M. de Moustier had come out, and was going, a second time, into the King's chamber, these guards insisted on accompanying him.

He now went up to Dumas, and said, "*Order these men to pay some respect to the apartment of their Master. You cannot be ignorant that no one has any right*

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to enter it, excepting those attached to his person."

On this, Dumas muttered something which could not be understood, but gave no orders to the guards.

"*Why don't you speak,* (said M. de Moustier;) *if you are ignorant of your duty, why do you undertake it?*"

Dumas, now, with evident signs of indignation at such a scene, in the presence of so many persons, and of his own troops, at last said to the guards, "*Oh, it is very true, you must stop at the chamber-door: but when he* (meaning M. de Moustier,) *comes out, you are never to quit him, but to attend him wherever he goes, excepting only into the King's apartment.*"

When this business was over, M. de Moustier went to the table, with his two comrades, and drawing to him a hare, asked them whether they chose any of it; when they declined it, he said to the attendants, carry this to those persons *(à ces gens-là,)* and did the same with all the other dishes.

In the morning, before setting out, Dumas and Latour-Maubourg,* coming up to the *gardes-du-corps*, as they came out of the King's apartment, said, "*Gentlemen, (Messieurs,) we have been considering your situation, and we see but one way to preserve you from the fury of the people; which is, that you adopt the dress of the national-guards.*"

Their answer was, "*We are ready to die; but we will never disgrace ourselves by our own act.*"

"*At least* (said the two Deputies,) *put on the great-coat.*"

"*No,* (answered the three *gardes-du-corps*,) *no composition; no accommodations.*"

"*Then* (added Dumas,) *you must travel in our carriage; there perhaps the people will have more respect for you.*"

"*Our place* (concluded these *gardes*,) *is on the coach-box, behind, or at the doors of the carriage of our unfortunate Master and his august Family; and there we will await our fate, be it what it may.*"

They immediately repaired, according to their orders, to the King, whom they had left engaged in writing; for he had written a great deal along the road; and found him with the Queen and his sister.

Here they continued until his Majesty gave them directions respecting the journey.

As the Royal Family were in continual apprehensions of losing their servants, they here again embraced the three *gardes-du-corps*, speaking to them with the tenderness of parents to their children, whom they were never more to behold.

These personages united to the most heroic courage, so much condescending goodness, that if they had even been of the lowest ranks in society, the greatest sovereign might have been proud of their friendship. If the *gardes-du-corps*, then, shewed any zeal and firmness in their service, such conduct was entirely the effect of the noble examples of virtue exhibited by every member of this unfortunate Family.

When they had gone down to the court, and were ready to step into the carriage, the new Bishop came to make an apology for their having been so poorly accommodated in his palace.

"*He had been but too short a time,* (he said,) *in his see, to have been able to arrange matters for the due reception of the Royal Family.*"

To this the King answered, with his usual calmness, "*When a man is not in his own house, he is not expected to make any apology for not doing the honours of it.*"

This new Bishop had been, before the Revolution, parish-priest *(curé,)* of Antilly, in the diocese of Sens. His name was Thuin, and he had a brother broken on the wheel for robbery, fifteen years before, at a town in that neighbourhood.

The Baron du . . . . . a knight of St. Louis, had then the command of the national-guards at Meaux. This office was imposed on him, it has been said, much against his inclination; and that he had come to this town in the hope of rendering some service to the Royal Family.—But it happened with him, as with the greater number of ancient military gentlemen who accepted, or even intrigued for similar situations, that they found themselves to be, not the commanders, but the slaves, of the people under them.—They were liable, also, to be continually suspected, and were never able to retain the good opinion and confidence of their troops. The disorder and licentiousness prevailing, in consequence of these circumstances, in the old troops of the line, as

* This gentleman and a brother were colonels in the King's service. Their family had been, in a particular manner, distinguished by the favours of their unhappy Sovereign.

as well as among the volunteers, or national-guards, can neither be described nor imagined.

When the Royal Family had taken their places in the carriage, and M. de Moustier had shut the door, he found that some grenadiers had seated themselves by the side of his two comrades, on the coach-box, and had left no room for him. He desired these grenadiers repeatedly to come down; but as they paid no attention to him, he addressed himself to Latour-Maubourg, saying, "*See, Sir! those men have taken my place; I hope you will make them come down.*"

Latour, with a tone familiar and friendly, said, "*Be so good, Gentlemen, as to make a little room; sit a little closer.*"

"*What, Sir!* (said M. de Moustier,) *is this your way to make yourself be obeyed? Soldiers! make haste, quick; the place is mine, and I will have it.*"

At last they did make a place for M. de Moustier, which he soon contrived to enlarge.

The carriage now proceeded towards Paris, in the midst of an immense multitude, continually increasing.

The heat and dust were intolerable.—The carriage was loaded with national-guards, behind, on the roof, on the steps, between the body and the box, on the box, between the box and the pole, on the pole itself, and on the horses. Some were even standing on the box, supporting themselves on the shoulders of the three *gardes-du-corps*, under the pretence of screening them from the attacks of the mob. In fact, it was with the utmost difficulty that the horses were able to move along at all with so enormous a load.

To this must be added, the horrible shoutings and howlings on all sides, which filled the three *gardes* with continual dread of seeing their beloved Master and his unhappy family butchered before their eyes.

In the midst of these horrors, the Queen gave an instance of her natural goodness, with regard to a grenadier of the national-guard, who walked near the carriage, and who had already given abundant proofs of the ferocity of his disposition.

This man complained loudly of the heat and fatigue, declaring, with horrid imprecations, that he could no longer resist without some relief.

The Queen offered him something to refresh him; but instead of accepting it, he exclaimed, with a violent oath, "*No, no, none of that for me; for I am sure I should be poisoned. Would you not be delighted, now, to poison me?*"

The Queen, seeming to take no notice of what this wretch said, divided what she had offered to him, and gave a part of it to the Dauphin, and ate the rest herself.

It is here proper to observe, that the Queen had taken very little provision this day in the coach; not imagining that, so near to Paris, their sufferings could be of long duration. She had therefore only taken some refreshment intended for the two children.

Although the distance from Meaux to Paris be only nine leagues, or about twenty three English miles; yet the Royal Family were no less than between fourteen and fifteen hours on the road without halting, excepting on such occasions as seemed really to have been chosen, from time to time, that the multitude might have opportunities of loading them with every insult and outrage.

Orders had been dispatched from Paris, it was publicly reported, that no one should salute them as they passed; and the order was so strictly obeyed, that not a hat was observed to move, nor a single attempt made to utter *Vive le Roi!*

When the carriage had arrived within a dozen miles of Paris, the three *gardes-du-corps* had the satisfaction, if satisfaction it could be called, to observe, that they now attracted the whole attention of the crowd; by which the Royal Family were suffered to have a short interval of peace.

This ferocious mob called out repeatedly to have the three *Yellow-jackets*, (see p. 322,) delivered up to them, and proposed the various kinds of death which each wished to inflict on them.—Some to flay them alive; others, to tie them to the carriage, and so drag them to Paris; others, again, had different projects, still more horrible.

Once, during these outcries, Dumas, who commanded the troops, ordered the carriage to be stopped, and said, "*These worthy and respectable citizens—(Ces Messieurs de la Nation*—a phrase which cannot be translated,)—*desire that the Yellow-jackets should come down from the coach-box, and they must come down.*"

"*Do you not see* (said one of the multitude,) *that it is only to murder them?*"

"*What is that to me,* (answered Dumas,) *that is no concern of mine—(Qu' est ce que cela me fait. Je m' en embarasse bien.)*"

He had ſcarcely pronounced theſe words, which ſeemed to have been excited by his reſentment for the mortifications which he had received from the *gardes-du-corps*, at Meaux, when Barnave, the Deputy, cried out, "*Go on; I order you to go on: it is I who command here.*"

To this energetic addreſs Dumas returned only a profound bow, and immediately ordered the cavalcade to proceed. It did indeed move on, but with ſo ſlow a pace, that, from the extremity of the ſuburbs of Paris, *five hours* were ſpent in arriving at the Thuilleries. The proceſſion paſſed through the ſquare called *La Place de Louis Quinze*,* along the *Pont Tournant*, or bridge, which leads from that ſquare into the bottom of the garden of the Thuilleries.

The ſtatue of Louis XV. in the middle of the ſquare, ſerved as a ſtage for a number of Jacobins, who choſe this ſtation, not only to witneſs, but to guide and encourage, the outrageous multitude, in perpetrating every atrocity on their defenceleſs victims in the carriage.

In the midſt of this ſcene, the Dauphin and his ſiſter were obſerved repeatedly to claſp in their arms, and, with their little hands, to ſtop the ears of their parents, that they might not hear the horrible language which aſſailed them on every ſide.

The carriage moved up the garden, beyond the trees. The *gardes-du-corps* obſerved, from their ſeat, that a very narrow lane was formed by the national-guards, for the Royal Family to paſs along, to the gate of the palace.

They ſaw that, although the Family might be ſuffered to enter in ſafety, they themſelves muſt undoubtedly periſh, from the fury of their enemies. They reſolved, therefore, if poſſible, to ſave their maſter the horror of ſeeing them torn in pieces before his face. This they thought to bring about by leaping down from the box, on different ſides, amidſt the crowd, who, being employed in maſſacreing them, might, they hoped, ſuffer the Royal Family to paſs along with leſs interruption.

When the carriage got beyond the firſt baſon in the garden, near the palace, it was ſtopped. The national guards aſſembled, now made ready, ſome to ſhoot, ſome to ſtab, the three *gardes-du-corps*; and in doing this they only wounded their own comrades, who were alſo on the coach-box, the one in the hand, the other in the arm.

As the national-guards on the ground were ſtruggling with thoſe around them, for room to make uſe of their arms, the three *gardes-du-corps* roſe from their ſeat, and called out, "*Here we are; now fire, if you chooſe it: but we beg you not to put us to death in the eyes of the Royal Family: let them go into the palace, and then we are at your diſpoſal.*"

In ſaying this, M. de Mouſtier leaped down firſt, and preſented himſelf to two pioneers, who were making for him with their hatchets raiſed, and expreſſing their joy at their being the firſt to ſtrike him.—M. de Mouſtier, looking ſteadily at them, ſaid, "*Here, ſtrike!—(Tiens, frappe!)*" On this they ſeemed confounded; but one of the hatchets, which was already within ſix inches of his forehead, fell on him: but as, juſt at that inſtant, a muſket or bayonet happened to be run in between his face and the hatchet, the blow was warded off, and he received no injury from it.

What became of the other hatchet M. de Mouſtier knows not, for he was inſtantly ſeized behind by the neck and hair. As he ſtruggled hard to make his way more amongſt the crowd, and farther from the coach, ſome officers came to conduct him to the palace by the ſame way with the Royal Family. But he had reſolved to puſh as far as poſſible another way, when M. de La Fayette, on horſeback, himſelf came up, and laying hold of him by the upper part of the coat, drew him towards him. M. de Mouſtier, turning his head, and conſidering La Fayette to be a perſon whoſe only duty, notwithſtanding his late conduct, it was, at that moment, to watch over the ſafety of the Royal Family, juſt ſaid, "*Your attentions, Sir, ought, at this time, to be wholly engaged about the Royal Family: it is your duty to ſerve them alone: leave me to the mob.*"

La Fayette, touched probably by this ſpeech, immediately quitted M. de Mouſtier, who was as quickly overwhelmed by the crowd around him. They held and dragged him in all directions at the ſame time, to throw him on the ground; but their very violence defeated their purpoſe. All this went on in defiance of the officers and grenadiers who had been diſpatched to conduct him to the palace.

At

* This *Place* was afterwards called *La Place de la Revolution*, and latterly, *Place de la Concorde*. In it, Louis XVI. his Queen, and his ſiſter, Elizabeth, terminated their miſeries: and in it were exhibited the bloody triumphs of Robeſpierre and his aſſociates, over Juſtice, Humanity, and Liberty herſelf.—*Note of Editor.*

At laſt, M. de Mouſtier, borne along by the multitude, reached the bottom of the great ſtair. This he never ſhould have been able to mount, but for another officer of the national-guard, there on duty, who, ſeizing him by the collar, and with louder and more horrid language than that of the populace, told them, that it would be a pity, indeed, if ſuch a man as M. de Mouſtier ſhould meet with the reward of his deteſtable conduct at the hands of the *reſpectable citizens* of Paris; that ſome new kind of torture ought to be contrived for ſo atrocious an offender; and that he himſelf would take upon him to make De Mouſtier ſuffer in ſuch a way as to give univerſal ſatisfaction. By theſe means did this worthy officer ſucceed in drawing M. de Mouſtier from the hands of the deſperate multitude; and as ſoon as an opportunity for ſpeaking in private to M. de Mouſtier occurred, he made the moſt hearty apology for the ſeeming brutality of his behaviour, which, the officer ſaid, was the only practicable way to prevent M. de Mouſtier from being torn in pieces.

As both M. de Mouſtier and M. de Malden are tall men, they were miſtaken by the mob for the Duke de Guiche, for M. de la Tour du Pin, for M. le Comte Annibal d'Agoult, brother of the Marquis d'Agoult, major of the regiment of French Guards—*(les Gardes Françaiſes;)* but they were particularly obnoxious when taken for M. le Comte d'Agoult, who, in the worſt of times, evinced on every occaſion the moſt heroic courage, and the warmeſt attachment to his Royal Maſter.

M. de Malden reached the palace covered with blood. He had received two thruſts with a bayonet in the head; but fortunately both grazed the ſkull, and only laid open the ſkin.

M. de Mouſtier ſuffered ſeverely before he was reſcued from the hands of his enemies. His clothes were in rags, his hair, particularly his *queue*, literally torn from the head. Having been dragged along for a great while, with his head bent downwards, ſometimes in one direction, and ſometimes in another, the blood was collected in his head to ſuch a degree, that for a conſiderable time he loſt his ſight, while the blood flowed in ſtreams from his mouth. His ſufferings were however chiefly occaſioned by want of ſuſtenance, eſpecially by an intolerable thirſt, from the exceſſive heat and duſt, and the frequent diſcharge of blood.—During the whole day he had never been ſuffered to have even a mouthful of water; and thoſe who ſurrounded him were poſitively commanded to afford him no relief.

When he got within the palace he was deſired by thoſe around him to ſit down.—He begged, that if they were really perſons of common humanity, they would procure him a mouthful of bread and a glaſs of wine.

A tumbler was given to him, and one of the national-guards prepared to pour into it ſome water.

"*What*, (ſaid M. de Mouſtier,) *nothing but water? can I have no wine?*"

"*No*, (anſwered the other,) *we have nothing elſe.*"

Whilſt he poured out the water, ſome well-dreſſed perſons came, and in very civil terms begged he would tell them who he was.

"*My name* (ſaid he,) *is Mouſtier; and I have the honour to be one of the gardes-du-corps of his Majeſty the King of France and Navarre. I belong to that company which is in garriſon at Troyes, in Champaign.*"

"*Then* (replied they,) *you are a .... raſcal*—*(Tu es un grand .... gueux: Tu es un grand ſcelerat,*" &c. &c.

Such language, from perſons of their manner and appearance, rouſed his ſpirits, and, throwing the glaſs of water on the ground, he advanced to the middle of the room, with his fiſts clenched, againſt the men who had, in ſo baſe and cowardly a way, inſulted him; when two officers of the national-guards ſeized him round the body, and his inſulters made off.

M. de Mouſtier obſerved to thoſe who remained about him, that the preſent circumſtances preciſely ſuited ſuch men as thoſe who had inſulted him: they did well, therefore, to make the moſt of them. That it was, however, to be hoped, that injuſtice would not for ever be crowned with ſucceſs; and that, in the mean time, it would be well to propoſe no more queſtions to him, for that he was reſolved to give no more anſwers.

Whether it was from compaſſion, or from a view of changing the converſation, M. de Mouſtier knows not, but juſt at this inſtant a bottle of good wine, with a piece of bread, was produced. The bread he ate, and ſwallowed two tumblers of wine, with great eagerneſs.

When he had ſo done, two perſons, dreſſed in black, ſhewed him a red Morocco pocket-book, aſking whether or not he knew it.

"*Yes*, (ſaid M. de Mouſtiere,) *it is mine. There is nothing in it but ſome goldbeater's leaf, and ſome money. Open it before this company, and then let me have it.*"

This, however, they did not do; nor was the pocket-book or the money ever reſtored to him. The pocket book was carried to the National Aſſembly, where the Marquis de Bonnai procured it to be ſealed up in their preſence, leſt ſome evil-diſpoſed perſons ſhould introduce into it other papers calculated to injure the Royal Family.

One of the officers of the national-guard in the palace now ſaid to M. de Mouſtier, "*Come, my good fellow*—(*Brave homme*—a title by which he was conſtantly afterwards known,) *will you drink a glaſs of Malaga?*"

"*I never refuſe* (anſwered M. de Mouſtier,) *a good thing, and from the hands of a worthy man; let us have it.*" On which that officer gave him a tumbler of Malaga, with a biſcuit; after ſwallowing which he found himſelf quite recovered.

Another perſon then propoſed that he ſhould have ſupper; and a pair of ſtewed pigeons and a chicken he very ſpeedily diſpatched.

Thoſe about him taſted of every diſh, leſt, as they ſaid, he ſhould be poiſoned: but he ſuppoſed this precaution was ſuggeſted by their own fears that he ſhould eſcape from them before they could obtain all the information which they hoped to draw from him reſpecting the journey.

"*Come*, (ſaid they,) *we will all drink a glaſs of wine*;" and advancing their tumblers to touch that of M. de Mouſtier, as is uſual in France on drinking a toaſt, he ſaid, "*Well, Gentlemen, let us drink to the health of our unhappy Maſter and his Family: they are indeed very unfortunate.*"

When M. de Mouſtier ſaid this, they all drew back their tumblers without uttering a word; and he immediately drank his wine, and roſe from the table.

"*I feel my limbs ſtiff and benumbed*, (then ſaid M. de Mouſtier to thoſe who guarded him,) *and if you will be pleaſed to allow me to take a turn or two in the ſaloon, it will be a great favour.*"

To this they immediately agreed, ſome walking behind, with their arms turned towards him, and others on each ſide. In this manner they attended him, although the apartment was crowded with national-guards, ſome on duty, and others drawn thither by curioſity.

Theſe guards often repeated one to another, "*How is it poſſible that three men only could carry away the King from amongſt us? It is very extraordinary.*"

"*This ſurpriſes you*, (ſaid M. de Mouſtier;) *perhaps you will be glad to know how it happened.*"

"*Yes, brave homme*, (anſwered they,) *you will oblige us much by explaining it.*"

"*Well, then*, (added he,) *the ſecret lies in this; that the brave man never reckons the number of his enemies while they are alive, but only after they are dead, that he may know how many of them he has killed: and, Gentlemen, at this very moment, ſhould the King my maſter command me to attack a hundred thouſand men in his defence, it would give me far more pleaſure than to attack only one or ten, for this would not be worth my notice.*"

The national-guards looked firſt ſtedfaſtly on M. de Mouſtier, and then on each other; but made no reply.

The three *gardes-du-corps* were ſeparated, each under a guard; and were furniſhed with mattraſſes, on which they remained until four in the morning.

During this time perſons were continually coming to examine them; and at laſt they were told that they muſt leave the Thuilleries, in order to be carried to the Abbey of St. Germain, then uſed as a priſon. This early hour was choſen leſt the people ſhould be collected, who might perhaps overawe their guard, and murder them on the way.

The carriage which conveyed the *gardes du-corps* was entirely ſurrounded with national guards, and paſſed between a double line of infantry and cavalry.—Even theſe national-guards themſelves repeatedly called out to the three priſoners, "*We will do for you*"—(*Coquins, nous vous arrangerons comme il faut*;) at the ſame time threatening them with their ſabres, and encouraging the populace in every enormity.

In this manner the priſoners were conducted to the Abbey, where the populace made ſeveral attempts to force the gates, in order, as they exclaimed, to have the heads of the three *gardes-du-corps* as a trophy.

POPULATION

THE POPULATION ACT.

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

PARISH, TOWNSHIP, OR Extra-parochial Place.	HOUSES. Inhabited.	HOUSES. By how many Families occupied.	PERSONS. Males.	PERSONS. Females.	OCCUPATIONS. Persons chiefly employed in Agriculture.	OCCUPATIONS. Ditto in Trade, Manufactures, or Handicraft.	TOTAL OF PERSONS.
Edmonton Hundred	2,831	3,475	8,285	8,600	1,357	1,528	16,885
Elthorne Do.	2,315	2,740	6,394	6,565	2,805	1,751	12,959
Finsbury Division	10,605	18,314	33,585	39,683	592	14,761	73,268
Gore Hundred	11,77	1,343	3,633	3,335	1,115	859	6,968
Holborn Division	20,728	42,503	77,033	98,787	728	26,410	175,820
Isleworth Hundred	1,639	2,311	4,282	4,984	637	717	9,266
Kensington Do.	6,285	9,434	17,790	22,852	1,636	5,890	40,642
Spelthorpe Do.	1,609	1,997	4,943	5,285	1,456	1,556	10,228
Tower Division	30,523	48,625	85,013	104,280	2,752	36,027	189,293
	77,712	130,742	240,958	294,371	13,078	89,499	535,329

LONDON AND WESTMINSTER.

City of London, within the Walls	10,073	16,654	37,113	38,264	11	23,718	75,377
Do. , without the Walls	7,665	13,710	26,598	27,553	50	15,109	54,154
City of Westminster	17,462	38,748	68,986	84,286	278	33,934	153,272
	35,200	69,112	132,697	150,103	339	72,761	282,800
Total	112,912	199,854	373,655	444,474	13,417	162,260	818,129

COUNTY OF MONMOUTH.

HUNDRED OF Abergavenny	2,119	2,365	5,097	5,484	2,203	2,111	10,581
Caldicott	1,391	1,595	3,765	3,874	1,867	496	7,639
Ragland	1,168	1,263	2,943	3,013	2,305	668	5,956
Skenfreth	689	778	1,643	1,688	1,962	222	3,331
Usk	1,220	1,260	2,952	3,014	2,018	379	5,966
Wentllooge	1,723	1,899	4,261	4,503	2,136	1,025	8,764
TOWN OF Monmouth	638	743	1,512	1,833	380	639	3,345
	8,948	9,903	22,173	23,409	12,871	5,540	45,582

COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

PARISH, TOWNSHIP, OR Extra-parochial Place.	HOUSES.		PERSONS.		OCCUPATIONS.		TOTAL OF PERSONS.
	Inhabited.	By how many Families occupied.	Males.	Females.	Persons chiefly employed in Agriculture.	Ditto in Trade, Manufactures, or Handicraft.	
HUNDRED OF							
Blofield	557	700	1,660	1,691	834	183	3,351
Brotherſcroſs	595	655	1,440	1,492	740	237	2,932
Clackcloſe	1,910	2,403	5,907	5,813	4,155	1,158	11,720
Clavering	758	919	2,517	2,599	1,495	438	5,116
Depwade	1,070	1,444	3,683	4,097	2,346	784	7,780
Diſs	972	1,424	3,385	3,687	1,270	999	7,072
Earſham	1,046	1,384	3,304	3,651	1,456	653	6,955
Erpingham, North and South	3,283	3,984	8,885	9,645	4,706	1,666	18,530
Eynesford	1,422	1,452	3,945	4,230	1,794	636	8,175
Flegg, Eaſt and Weſt	738	941	2,392	2,428	1,034	337	4,820
Forehoe	1,509	1,903	4,616	4,892	3,385	1,923	9,508
Freebridge Lynn and Marſhland	2,308	3,030	7,213	7,372	5,755	847	14,585
Gallow	1,066	1,335	3,074	3,231	1,539	605	6,305
Greenhoe, North and South	2,628	3,121	7,070	7,723	6,003	1,877	14,793
Grimſhoe	756	963	2,274	2,342	1,442	425	4,616
Guiltcroſs	743	1,017	2,636	2,681	1,101	1,331	5,317
Happing	878	1,093	2,509	2,586	1,043	396	5,095
Henſtead	627	791	1,947	2,094	1,642	461	4,041
Holt	1,439	1,537	3,513	3,973	1,609	856	7,486
Humbleyard	537	769	1,964	2,091	967	236	4,055
Launditch	1,385	1,792	4,637	4,847	2,215	766	9,484
Loddon	879	968	2,734	2,655	1,590	477	5,389
Mitford	1,312	1,639	3,848	4,112	2,345	1,003	7,960
Shropham	1 002	1,439	3,224	3,263	1,792	683	6,487
Smithdon	1,008	1,255	2,942	3,021	1,727	360	5,963
Taverſham	721	1,003	2,514	2,597	1,073	486	5,111
Tunſtead	1,617	1,750	4,058	4,335	1,935	839	8,393
Walſham	567	691	1,747	1,754	1,101	197	3,501
Wayland	739	944	2,316	2,474	3,028	1,186	4,790
TOWN OF							
Yarmouth, Great	3,081	3,541	6,463	8,382	15	1,399	14,845
Thetford	483	513	1,075	1,171	149	367	2,247
King's Lynn	1,965	2,437	4,540	5,556	97	2,103	10,096
CITY OF							
Norwich	8,016	9,093	15,792	21,040	408	12,267	36,832
Norwich Gaol	—	—	18	4	—	—	22
	47,617	57,930	129,842	143,529	61,791	38,181	273,371

COUNTY OF NORTHAMPTON.

PARISH, TOWNSHIP, OR Extra-parochial Place.	HOUSES. Inhabited.	HOUSES. By how many Families occupied.	PERSONS. Males.	PERSONS. Females.	OCCUPATIONS. Persons chiefly employed in Agriculture.	OCCUPATIONS. Ditto in Trade, Manufactures, or Handicraft.	TOTAL OF PERSONS.
HUNDRED OF							
Chippingwarden	739	769	1,774	1,863	775	1,007	3,637
Cleley	1,119	1,239	2,761	2,875	1,292	1,517	5,636
Corby	1,993	2,126	4,689	5,026	1,895	2,264	9,715
Fawfley	2,132	2,389	5,219	5,399	2,094	2,274	10,618
Greens Norton	846	900	1,910	2,066	1,482	1,136	3,976
Guilfborough	1,705	1,952	4,114	4,328	1,688	2,775	8,442
Hamfordfhoe	1,178	1,318	2,789	3,184	1,027	1,564	5,973
Higham Ferrers	1,149	1,288	2,774	3,127	1,078	1,085	5,901
Huxloe	1,946	2,094	4,557	4,939	1,678	2,854	9,496
King's Sutton	1,957	2,134	4,635	4,917	3,150	3,154	9,552
Navisford	386	416	973	1,009	576	290	1,982
Nobottle Grove	1,347	1,459	3,092	3,249	1,719	909	6,341
Orlingbury	879	939	1,969	2,195	1,416	785	4,164
Polebrook	643	712	1,577	1,758	458	532	3,335
Rowell	1,446	1,529	3,246	3,606	1,416	2,401	6,852
Spelloe	924	947	2,061	2,178	912	371	4,239
Towcefter	743	808	1,678	1,960	536	1,375	3,638
Willybrook	921	993	2,254	2,305	635	423	4,559
Wymerfley	1,344	1,422	3,128	3,278	1,901	921	6,406
TOWN OF							
Northampton	1,322	1,652	3,244	3,776	24	2,496	7,020
CITY OF							
Peterborough	727	787	1,571	1,878	181	735	3,449
LIBERTY OF							
Do.	1,219	1,494	3,402	3,424	3,270	558	6,826
	26,665	29,361	63,417	68,340	29,303	31,426	131,757

COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

WARD OF							
Balmbrough	1,683	1,807	3,961	4,369	2,540	1,139	8,330
Caftle	7,107	9,443	19,493	21,834	3,227	9,198	41,327
Coquetdale	3,161	3,755	8,141	8,981	3,862	1,927	17,122
Glendale	1,985	2,111	4,905	5,186	3,307	862	10,091
Morpeth	2,156	2,664	5,429	5,993	2,576	1,866	11,422
Tindale	6,334	7,087	16,050	17,206	7'502	4,067	33,256
TOWN OF							
Newcaftle-upon-Tyne	3,162	6,845	12,369	15,997	72	5,705	28,366
Berwick-upon-Tweed	930	1,791	3,009	4,178	104	974	7,187
	26,518	35,503	73,357	83,744	23,190	25,738	157,101

For

For the Monthly Magazine.

A TOUR *in* DENMARK, *by* PROFESSOR OLIVARIUS, *of* KIEL, *in* HOLSTEIN.

(*From Le Nord Littéraire, &c.*)

[*Continued from p.* 248, *No.* 113.]

WHEN we consider that ever since the year 1718, Denmark has not suffered from any war of much importance or duration, it may be said, that she has enjoyed, during eighty years, such a peace as no other country in Europe has been favoured with, with the exception, perhaps, of Sweden, whose short wars, during the same period, have not been much more considerable. What might not consequently have been expected from a country so advantageously situated for commerce; from a country which has so large an extent of coast, and which contains so many and such excellent harbours! But on a closer inspection we shall find, that under the heads of culture, population, manufactures, commerce, civilization, easy circumstances in general, and, lastly, with respect to the revenues, this kingdom yields to most of the southern (although much smaller) countries of Europe, less destitute of resources, but harassed by almost continual wars. Add to this, that, through the above whole period, Denmark has had the happiness not to be tormented with bad ministers, and that, in general, it has been better governed than many southern countries. It would be unjust to pretend to compare this country with the electorate of Saxony, which, in general, may be reckoned among the best provinces of Europe.—But those who know Saxony, cannot refrain from reflecting, that it has taken a part in the greater part of the wars on the Continent; that it was exhausted in the Seven Years' War; and, lastly, that it was very ill-treated under the two Augustuses, Kings of Poland. Notwithstanding all this, we find there a degree of industry, population, easy circumstances, &c. that it would be useless to seek for in the Danish Isles. This observation may be well-founded, but it occasions no surprize. The climate alone, and the soil, may operate this material difference. It is, perhaps, only England and Holland, that, by a concurrence of favourable events, make a sort of exception to the rule; and, moreover, the climate and the soil are much better there than in the generality of the provinces of the Danish monarchy.

The author, in crossing the Great Belt, which is four miles over, perceived the Isle of Spröe, situated in the middle, and remarkable because, during the winter, travellers that cross the Belt are often obliged to pass the night there, and sometimes entire days, if the remainder of the passage should oppose too many obstacles.—There is here only a single house, but it is an inn, which, according to the reports which are given of it, ought to be attended to with care, to procure a sort of indemnification for the fatigues, perils, and disagreeable circumstances, which have previously endured. Let us imagine a company of travellers, often persons of quality, rich individuals, thrown upon this coast, and condemned to spend two or three days here, frequently more, without being able to procure the common necessaries of life. It is true, that more care would occasion more expence to Government; but, in return, people would be less discouraged with the difficulties of a voyage, which has, besides, so many other inconveniencies; especially when the Belt is obstructed with ice, which commonly happens in the months of December, January, and February. During that time they are often obliged to make use of a sort of small boat, named *jisbaad*, (ice-boat,) the bottom part of which has a double coating of iron. These boats may be used as common boats where the water is not frozen, and may serve for sledges, or carriages, according to circumstances, over places that are frozen. In some winters the sea is frozen all over to such a degree, that one may pass over on foot, and even in a carriage. This is, however, very rare and very extraordinary. These boats they navigate as long as is possible; the crew consists of five men, who carry the embarkation with cords tied to their bodies, in case that heaps of ice or snow prevent them from trailing it, as they usually do when they no longer find the sea open. If the ice happens to break all at once, they plunge the boat into the aperture formed, leap withinside, and, from porters or trailers, metamorphose themselves into mariners. Sometimes navigating, sometimes carrying, sometimes trailing, we arrive at length at our destination, which is very often quicker than one would expect. The editor (Professor Olivarius,) recollects having crossed over this passage one fine winter's day in an *jisbaad*; the travellers and the passengers were sufficiently numerous to require seven of these *sledge-boats*, which formed an amusing groupe, that dispelled every sentiment of fear, by the idea of mutual succour ready to be afforded to each other; and perhaps also from the well-known

known argument of *Commune naufragium dulce.* Chance would have it, that we met with none of the pieces of ice, that, drawn on by the current, sometimes impede the progress of the boats, and consequently our navigation was made without interruption. All these circumstances rendered the passage one of the most agreeable ever known; and he recollects it always with new pleasure, although he has often had occasion to make others with much satisfaction.

Our traveller having now arrived in Zealand, he describes the town where he has just landed, viz. Corsöer. His portraiture of it is but a sorry one. It is not, however, the less true in point of resemblance; but M. Kuttner is not in the right, when afterward he compares the disjoined, distant houses of the great street with those which he has seen between Salerno and Pæstum in Italy, and which had not the appearance of having been constructed to serve for an asylum to human beings. You will find in the cottages of Italy all the symptoms of poverty, that indifference for the very circumscribed wants of life, which a climate so mild and happy is sure to produce. You will find many symptoms of indigence in the Swedish country; but your eye will be rarely struck with that afflicting spectacle in the country places of Denmark, and still less at Corsöer, and in the other towns.

M. Kuttner proceeds next to Slagelse, in his way on the high road to Copenhagen. He here takes occasion to draw up an eulogium on the superb causeway which crosses Zealand, and to remark, that we can advance at the rate of a Danish mile, or near two French leagues, in less than an hour. He admires, in passing, site of the *ci devant* equestrian academy of Soröe and its environs. It was founded by the Danish Moliere, and celebrated historiographer, Baron de Holberg, who is said to have gained so much by his appointments and writings, that by means of a rigorous economy, he was able to accumulate a sum sufficient to form such an establishment. This institution is but little frequented, by reason of its proximity to Copenhagen, which is only ten Danish miles distant from it, and where there is a complete university, endowed with great privileges and prerogatives.

We cannot help, says the editor, finding some exaggeration in certain circumstances of a tour by night, in these environs, as related by our guide. He pretends, for instance, to have read at the window, without artificial light, some printed matter, at one o'clock at night; but the effect of the moon, he adds, was superfluous. However beautiful, however clear, certain nights may be in the height of summer in this climate, we entertain much doubt of the fact, unless our traveller be endowed with a very extraordinary acuteness of vision, or that he was singularly assisted by the brightness of the moon. The nights in Zealand are not like those in Norway, or at a certain latitude of Sweden. To be satisfied of this, we have only to consult the maps.

The town of Ringsted, where we changed horses, is more considerable than the two former; but it is hardly till we arrive at Röeskilde, four miles further on, that we are tempted to imagine we are approaching a capital; and in general, it must be admitted, that the road which leads to Copenhagen in that quarter is not at all agreeable, nor adapted to prepossess foreign travellers in favour of the metropolis. Besides, near large cities we are accustomed to see cultivation, horticulture, &c. advanced to the highest degree of perfection. Here we perceive nothing of all this. In other places we find a number of buildings, manufactures, country houses, &c. We remark a certain air of luxury, easy circumstances, taste, &c. Here we find, indeed, a sort of progression towards a more felicitous kind of existence—towards the delights and conveniencies of life; but it is scarcely perceptible, and only becomes striking, at the distance of about half a mile from the city.

So much has been said on the mausolea of the Kings of Denmark at Röeskilde, says our author, that it would be impossible to dispense with a visit to them; but we are not a little disappointed there in our expectations. The cathedral wherein these mausolea are inclosed, is vast, and forms a fine *coup d'œil*; but it neither exhibits the marks of good taste, nor of magnificence. Many consist of marble, but they leave much to be desired in respect of workmanship and of grandeur. We cannot say much with respect to the plan, the design, the execution, and the effect of the *ensemble.* Besides, these monuments have contracted a yellowish tinge, either from impure exhalations, or from the qualities of the materials themselves. We shall observe, that if these mausolea have not been so much admired, it is from the comparing them to similar ones in the largest

largeſt ſtates, as with the ſarcophagi of St. Denys, with thoſe of the Roman Emperors, &c. and certainly, adds the editor, none ſuch are to be ſeen at Weſtminſter.

In other reſpects, the town of Röeſkilde is ſo much decayed from its priſtine ſplendour, that it is hardly credible; and in general, from Corsöer to Copenhagen, in a track of fourteen miles, we do not find a town that would deſerve to be mentioned in Germany. The ſoil of the Iſle of Zealand not being of a quality equal to that of Fionia, and its agriculture being leſs improved, its population muſt, of courſe, be proportionably leſs.

The road from Copenhagen to Elſingore reaches about ſix miles; but if you wiſh to take a turn to viſit the royal *chateau* of Fredericſburg, it would take about another mile. This is the beſt and moſt intereſting canton, ſays the author, that I have ſeen in Zealand; the ſoil more fertile, the lands better cultivated, and the population more conſiderable, than elſewhere. Generally, the aſpect of the country is finer than in all the reſt of the Iſle. We firſt meet with the *chateau de Sorgenſoire,* (*Sans Souci,*) the property of Prince Frederic, ornamented with a handſome garden. Next comes the *chateau* of Hirſcholm, which was for ſome time the favourite reſidence of Queen Matilda. This is one of the King's domains, but is no longer inhabited by the Royal Family. Here we remark many fine particulars in detail, but no care, no management, on the whole.

Fredericſburg, diſtant four miles from Copenhagen, may well excite the curioſity of travellers. It is the fineſt edifice, the moſt complete monument, of the taſte and magnificence of the latter ages. It was built by Chriſtian IV.; and although ſeveral parts have undergone alterations, and the apartments, likewiſe, have been ſomewhat arranged in the modern ſtyle, the principal matters remain hitherto untouched, and exactly as they were, eſpecially the Church and the Hall of the Knights, which forms a very beautiful ſtructure of its kind. Moſt of the other *chateaux* which date from that epoch, are decayed, or have been ſo much repaired in the modern taſte, that we can no longer diſtinguiſh the priſtine archetype. This is not the caſe here; this *chateau* has been perfectly well preſerved in its primitive ſtate, and gives a high idea of the luxury and Gothic pomp that prevailed at the time of its conſtruction. It is compoſed of three parts, the firſt of which, forming the *corps de logis*, appears ſo beautiful, ſo majeſtic, yet perfectly conſiſtent with the Gothic ſtyle that the moſt extravagant admirer, the moſt excluſive partizan, of Grecian architecture, cannot contemplate it without feeling himſelf highly intereſted.

As to the Church and the Hall of the Knights, I ſhall obſerve, that I found in them a degree of luxury, a profuſion of ornaments, of which I ſcarcely could have believed that they had any idea in Denmark. What I perceived there had a greater reſemblance to the art, ſuch as it was cultivated in Germany in the fifteenth and ſixteenth centuries; but in the latter country I know of no monument of this kind ſo pompous; and, indeed, there remain very few ſuch, with the exception of the churches. You will find, however, at Augſburg and at Nuremburg, ſome *chef d'œuvres* of Gothic art, and ſome reliques of decorations, which reſemble thoſe here referred to. The cieling of the Church, as likewiſe that of the Hall of the Knights, is compoſed of a number of pieces, decorated with flutings in wood, gilt, and other works of ſculpture, exhibiting figures which repreſent entire paſſages of hiſtory. Whatever is not gilded, has been at leaſt painted the natural colour. The ſtyle of inlaid-work is every where predominant. The altar, made of ebony-wood and ivory, is of invaluable workmanſhip; the figures, in maſſive ſilver, are not ill executed. The flooring of the Hall of the Knights, larger than the church, is all of marble. The paintings, which decorate both the church and the royal apartments, are not without their ſhare of merit. The ſtatues remarked in the court-yard, are of ſuperior value to any of thoſe of that period that are commonly ſeen in Germany, France, and England. The environs contain beauties of more than one kind, and among others, vaſt and magnificent foreſts."

For the Monthly Magazine.

CASE *of a* PERSON *who during* TWELVE YEARS *was in a* STATE *of complete* INERTIA.

THE following well-authenticated caſe is of ſo remarkable, and, I imagine, of ſo ſingular a nature, that I even ſuſpect the faculty would find it difficult to give a name to it. Hiſtory has indeed recorded a curious ſtory concerning the Seven Sleepers, who awoke after having ſlept during

during many years, and then returning to their native city, found themselves so many strangers at home. In the case I lay before you, you will see a man who, during twelve years, appears not to have existed; and though his eyes were open all that time, he had lost their use, with the rest of his senses, till he as suddenly recovered the use of them all.

This singular and terrible disorder, in which the soul suddenly loses the full exercise of its faculties, has, I think, been called by physicians by the Greek name *katochos*. In this strange disorder the patient remains in the same position of his members in which he happens to be when all his intellectual and corporeal powers have been suddenly interrupted. He remains with his eyes open, but without seeing; he has neither perception nor hearing during this state; and frequently it is only a few drops of blood which produce these terrible effects, unless they occasion sudden death.

In the Memoirs of Stockholm, of October 1784, Mr. Arvid Faxe has described the following case; and perhaps, being written in the Swedish language, it may come with some novelty to your readers.

"Oluf Olufson, a peasant, in the parish of Rænneby, in the province of Bletting, now aged 41, had been a sailor in his youth, was of a strong constitution, and had once nearly perished in a storm. He was seized with fever in June 1771, which appeared by pains in his body, great heats, and violent head-ache; he soon lost his speech, and shortly after, his internal and external senses.

"About a month afterwards, the fever and heats abated; but he had become so lean during this malady, that it was difficult to discover in him a fleshy fibre.—His body resembled that of a skeleton covered by a slight skin.

"He remained lying on his back constantly, and immoveable; his hands on his breast, his legs stretched out, and his eyes generally closed. He passed *eleven years* in this helpless state, till the summer of 1782. Except a little milk insinuated between his lips, and sometimes a spoonful of wine or brandy, and at the same time, a pinch of snuff, he absolutely took no other food. No one can recollect, during all this time, that he ever expressed a wish for food. He could pass over four days, and sometimes a week, without taking milk. As he had neither flesh nor fat, this constant position did not occasion him any ulcers in his back.

"His brother, Anders Olufson, shewed every fraternal affection for him, and during these tedious and melancholy years, he sought every means to restore him to life, (for his present state could scarcely be called life,) which the most tender friendship suggested. He boiled some plants, with which he fomented his head frequently. Oluf appeared to recover a certain degree of sensation, regain a little strength, and seemed gradually restored, but he gave no mark of perception nor reasoning. He appeared in a restless state, and full of alarm, in the presence of any person.

"In this state he remained a considerable time before he would suffer himself to be observed stepping out of his bed, which, therefore, he generally did in the night, or when the family were out in the fields; then would he drag himself to the spot where he could take a little milk; but frequently, by the unexpected entrance of any one, he was seized with great trepidations, and frequently remained stretched out on the ground, without the least capability of motion.—At length his brother, resolved to make him quit his usual abode, would take him out, give other nourishment, (though he ever preferred milk,) adding some strengthening substances, bathed his head with cold water, by a spring at some distance from the house. Although the patient had recovered his hearing and feeling, he still remained extremely feeble and meagre, without powers of articulation, and with scarcely any trace of reason: habit, however, made him capable of going himself to draw water from the spring to bathe his head.

"Twelve years had passed since the commencement of this malady; and he astonished the village, when they saw him suddenly recover the use of his physical faculties. This happened on the 8th of August 1783, when he returned with water, in the presence of his brother, of his two sisters, and the servants, as they were preparing to dress for church. It was then he was seized with shiverings, tremors in his arms and legs, and said, in a hurrying voice, 'Lord God! this is amazing! where have I been all this time?'

"At this moment a vein in the crown of his head opened of itself, and there fell out about six drops of blood; another vein opened at the extremity of the right nostril; another at the chin; and there ran, as if from both ears, nearly as much blood.

"Nearly about this time he also recovered

ed

ed his speech, spoke what he wished, had his perfect understanding, called by their names all those who were in or out of the house, and whom he had known before his malady, and was astonished to find them grown so old; but he did not recognize one of those whom he had not known before his disorder, although they had appeared daily before him during its prolonged state.

"Oluf considered this accident as a mere dream, without knowing whether it had lasted a long or a short time. But what is more remarkable is, that he did not seem sensibly to have lost his memory during these twelve years, and did not recollect any thing which had passed during his malady.

"The people of the house seating themselves at table for supper, he desired to read the ordinary prayers and grace, and he performed it without much hesitation. Some days after, he desired to perform his devotions, and according to the account of Dr. Henschens, he appeared to have a perfect knowledge of the articles of his faith.

"The opening of the veins mentioned, were followed by slight scars on the crown of his head, as also on the nose, and by a red spot on his chin; the wound in the middle remained open a longer time, and the scar gave the nose an obliquity it had not before.

"When the patient had recovered the use of his speech, he spoke for some time with precipitation; but at the present moment in the most orderly manner. His eyes appear somewhat disfigured; but that arises from his squinting. In all other respects he is in good health, gains corpulency, and performs his daily labour.

"Scarcely had Oluf Olufson recovered his health, than I was informed of his extraordinary malady; but its singularity induced me to take the most minute and well-authenticated information 'ere I laid it before the Royal Academy. These details, therefore, are equally remarkable and true."

Such is the fact, of which we shall not probably meet with a similar case. However, the natural means by which the sudden cure was accomplished, is not so inconceivable. Hippocrates had foreseen the probability in head-pains of an analogous kind, although not followed by that state of stupor and absolute *inertia*.

S. S.

For the Monthly Magazine.

CANTABRIGIANA.

CLXXVIII.—LINES *by* DR. LONG, *formerly* MASTER *of* PEMBROKE-HALL.

SIR William Jones's lines, in the last paper, will probably remind the readers of our promise relative to the verses of Dr. Long, the astronomer.

These verses were spoken at the public commencement, July 6th, 1714, in St. Mary's church. The occasion, as hinted in a former number, was as follows:—The ladies of Cambridge had been a long time indulged with the privilege of sitting in the seats of the doctors, and heads of houses, called the THRONE. They were, however, obliged at length to descend from this eminence, a place being assigned to them under the throne, in the chancel. Dr., then Mr. Long, being appointed to deliver the music-speech, chose for his subject the complaint of these ladies, which he delivered in the form of a petition from them; subjoining some remarks on the proceedings at the time of taking doctor's degrees. The remarks, also, he threw into verse, and addressed to his fair auditors. But enter the Astronomer.

The humble petition of the ladies, who are all ready to be eaten up with the spleen,
To think they are to be locked up in the chancel, where they can neither see nor be seen,
But must sit i' th' dumps by themselves, all stew'd and pent up,
And can only peep through the lattice like so many chickens in a coop;
Whereas last commencement the ladies had a gallery provided near enough
To see the heads sleep, and the fellow-commoners take snuff.

This will suffice as a specimen of the petition; which is so much in the manner of Swift, as to make it matter of surprize how the learned gentleman could deliver it in so sacred a place as St. Mary's; for in good truth (though they say good fun, like good coin, is current any where,) some parts of it could hardly be admitted into the Cantabrigiana.

The following lines are extracted from the address in this whimsical performance, of which it may be said, that it begins comically, and proceeds indelicately; and after bubbling up into humour, flows off very seriously.

Some here, since scarlet has such charms to win ye,
For scarlet gowns have laid out many a guinea.

Though

Though I ſhould think you had far better wed
The young in ſable, than the old in red.
There's one among our doctors may be found,
Values his face above a thouſand pound;
But if you ſtand, he'll ſomething bate, perhaps,
Provided that you don't inſiſt on ſhapes;
Some of our dons, in hopes to make you truckle,
Have for theſe two months laid their wigs in buckle.
If clear-ſtarch'd band and clean gloves wont prevail,
Can the lac'd gown or cap of velvet fail?
What though the ſquire be awkward yet and ſimple,
You'd better take him here than from the TEMPLE.

The muſic-ſpeech, though printed, is little known: this ſpecimen, therefore, may be acceptable to many readers. Nobody could probably be much offended at the time, unleſs the Vice-Chancellor, whom, if we underſtand the writer's meaning, he calls an old woman:

Such croſs, ill-natured doings as theſe are, even a ſaint would vex,
To ſee a Vice-Chancellor ſo barbarous to one of his own ſex.

CLXXIX.—A CONCESSION.

"Latin, indeed, (ſays the true Engliſhman) an academical language!—a learned language, forſooth!—and, is this the game played at your univerſities?—Do you thus learn to clip the King's coin?—Does your *Alma Mater* thus encourage you to trick us out of our native language?"

This gentleman is entitled to the greateſt reſpect from every academic; and will obtain it from all Britons, who are not either knaves or fools, whether they wear a gown, or only a plain ungraduated coat; for he is deſcended of a very ancient family, poſſeſſed of many undoubted, *inalienable*, rights, connected with his language: and whether they are natural rights, or ſuch as he claims by inheritance, (and we are alluding to ſomething more ancient than nobility,) it is a pity he ſhould be deprived of any one. The right uſe of our own language may even be a preſervative againſt oppreſſion.

The Latin is certainly a rich, a noble, a claſſical, language; and a language, as already remarked, which has been the vehicle of the arts and ſciences through Europe. Lord Bacon, therefore, calls it, though not in the philoſophical ſenſe, the univerſal language. On theſe principles *Alma Mater* is to be juſtified in her partiality to the Latin tongue: and ſo far is to be vindicated from the charge of raſh adoption and intemperate fondneſs. But with all ſober ſeriouſneſs, and laying aſide all unwarrantable partialities, we acknowledge that theſe queſtions involve a real charge, to which ALMA MATER would do well to attend.

It is certain, then, that the Latin is not the root of the Engliſh language; though, by its general acceptance among us, it has been ſometimes ſuffered to force its ſhoots into the trunk too violently, ſo as to weaken the force of our native idioms, and to mar the proportion of ſeveral parts of our language. Indeed the idiom of the Greek language approaches that of the Engliſh nearer than the Latin. "Our ancient Engliſh Saxon language, as every body knows, (though we here borrow the words of an author of great authority*,) is to be accounted the Teutonic tongue; and albeit we have, in latter ages, mixed it with many borrowed words, eſpecially out of the Latin and the French, yet remaineth the Teutonic unto this day the ground of our ſpeech; for no other offspring hath our language originally had than that."—Certain it is, that an academical education leads men too often to foſter another opinion, or at leaſt practically to adopt it; and a true-born Engliſhman has reaſon to complain.

A defect was mentioned in a former number—the want of a profeſſorſhip for Political Economy at Cambridge; and here another muſt be added, the want of a profeſſorſhip in the Saxon language.—Such a profeſſorſhip might check the *undue* uſe of Latin, and be the means of removing the charge brought againſt young men from our public ſchools, and gentlemen from the univerſities, that though they underſtand Latin, they are defective in the knowledge of their own mother-tongue, their Engliſh being often rather Latin-Engliſh than Saxon-Engliſh compoſition. It is not improbable that many intelligent readers have caught Cantabrigiana occaſionally tripping with its lame Latin leg, where it ought to have proceeded *firmo pede* and *erecto vultu*, in the true Engliſh faſhion. The Univerſity of Oxford has got the ſtart of Cambridge here, having very wiſely inſtituted, ſome years ago, a profeſſorſhip for the Saxon language; and a member of St. John's College, Oxford, publiſhed a book, ſhewing the readieſt way of learning the Saxon, which is, to apply the Engliſh immediately under it word by word, and the Saxon reads like what we call broken Engliſh.

* Verſtegan.

But

But though *Alma Mater* has been defective in this respect, some of her sons, who have studied the philosophy of language, have supplied the defect: they have disentangled the English language from heterogeneous mixtures, and shewn its true origin and its proper excellencies. Of two works of this kind, written by two acute and learned members of the University of Cambridge, we may probably take the liberty of saying something on a future occasion.

CLXXX.—CALVINISM.

John Calvin was professor of divinity at Geneva, and published, *anno* 1559, a book, intitled *Instituta Christianæ Religionis*, containing the marrow of the doctrine of predestination, and the other doctrines connected with it. This work was written in early life, and is much indebted to the writings of Augustin, who, according to Calvin, was the *only man of all the ancients who kept within bounds in extolling the faculties of the human will.*—Calvin's Institutes, however, is written with eloquence, and presents a very comprehensive view of his subject. The Dedication to the King of France has been greatly admired for its frankness, and is surpassed only by Robart Barclay's Address to Charles II. prefixed to his Apology for the Quakers. But Calvin's writings are, notwithstanding, dogmatical and scurrilous; those whom he opposes are *canes, nebulones, bestiæ, diaboli*; and one of his devils he committed to the flames: and even the gentle, the *moderate* Melanchton approved the *godly* deed: and even the *enlightened* Socinus imprisoned an opponent. Such was the spirit of the times! Intolerance was the order of the day with all!

The leading points in Calvin's Institutes are these:—"Adæ lapsu et defectione totum humanum genus maledictioni fuisse addictum, et a prima origine degenerasse.—Hominem arbitrii libertate, in rebus ad Deum pertinentibus, nunc esse spoliatum.—Ex corrupta hominis natura, nihil nisi damnabile prodire.—Hominem justificari coram Deo fide in Christi meritis sine operibus.—Electione æterna alios ad salutem, alios ad interitum Deum prædestinasse.—Electionem sanciri Dei vocatione: Perseverentiam electorum tantum propriam."

But what has Calvinism to do with the University of Cambridge? Clearly this.—The Articles of the Church of England are Calvinistic; and consequently it will fall in our way to speak of some men of nur literary republic, distinguished for talents and learning, who have favoured that doctrine, as we have, on a former occasion, of Catholics, Puritans, Arians, Socinians, &c.

But how does it appear that the articles of the Church are Calvinistic? A comparison of the articles themselves with the points above quoted, sufficiently shew it; and the writings of the reformers still further prove it.

But this has been denied by many: and Dr. Kipling, the deputy-professor of divinity, at Cambridge, wrote a pamphlet, two or three years ago, to prove the contrary position, viz. that the thirty-nine articles are to be understood in the Arminian sense. Would Calvinist divines lay down Arminian articles?

If the articles themselves, and the writings of the reformers, do not afford sufficient proof, that the articles were given originally in the Calvinistic sense, let the following considerations be taken into the account, and it amounts to demonstration.

John Calvin obtained so much authority in his time, as to give a name almost to all the churches which separated from the Romish communion.

"*Oh le grand homme! il n'y a ancien à comparer à lui. Il à si bien entendu l'escriture!* SOLUS CALVINUS IN THEOLOGICS," exclaims even Scaliger. The reformed, at first, or the pretended reformed, as the Catholics called them, almost all favoured Calvin's doctrines, and prided themselves in having as good a uniformity of faith as the Church of Rome itself.—They even published a concord of faiths, a *corpus confessionum*, and these may all be seen in Quick's *Synodicon*. They are all Calvinistic, and the confession of the Church of England may be found among them.

To this may be added, still later, what Mr. Collins says in a Discourse of Freethinking. Our priests "for many years after the Reformation, were generally Calvinists, or Predestinarians, as is evident—from the Bibles printed in Queen Elizabeth's time, to which are often annexed, an Apology for Predestination;—from the suffrage of the divines of Great Britain, delivered by them to the synod of Dort, March 16, 1619, as the sense of the Church of England, where the *five* points, as they are called, are all determined on the Calvinistical side, agreeably to the decisions of that holy synod—and lastly, from all their books to the time of Bishop Laud." And let this suffice for the doctrine—of those who taught it hereafter.

CLXXXI.

CLXXXI.—ARMINIANISM.

Arminius was profeſſor of divinity at the Univerſity of Leyden; an eminent oppugner of Calvin's ſentiments. There is no occaſion to ſtate Arminius's ſentiments at large, as Calvin's have already been given. Suffice it to ſay, that the diſpute turns on the different acceptations of the terms, original ſin, grace, predeſtination, effectual calling, juſtification, perſeverance; Calvin ſuppoſing, that, of the good contained in theſe doctrines, the elect only are partakers, the non-elect being bound under what his opponents call the *horrendum decretum*; Arminius, on the other hand, ſuppoſing, that the promiſes and grace of the Goſpel belong to all, that man is only puniſhable for his own tranſgreſſions, and his voluntary rejection of the means of grace. We ſhall not inquire what right the reformers had to give a ſpecific ſyſtem of doctrine to bind the conſciences of all their poſterity; nor ſhall we inquire how far thoſe clergymen are to be followed, who, ſince the time of Laud, have given an Arminian ſenſe to theſe articles; at leaſt, who have found out a *via media*. The buſineſs of this work is only to ſtate facts in regard to theſe matters; and, of courſe, to ſpeak of Calviniſts and Arminians, not to enter into their ſchool of controverſies. And we aſſuredly never mean, in theſe papers, to ſpeak derogatorily of liberty, to the full extent of the word; but let this ſuffice for the preſent. Of Arminians a few words hereafter.

CLXXXII.—UNBELIEVERS.

Unbelievers are of various characters, of different degrees, and of different principles. Some profeſs to believe, but ſecretly are unbelievers; ſome, doubting, rather than rejecting, are more properly ſceptics; others reject from conviction, but only the Moſaic and Chriſtian writings; and others, all religions, whether natural or revealed.

Of the latter number was Mirabaud. His opinion was, that man's belief in a divinity aroſe from the evil that he perceived in the world: that the notion, however, was a miſtaken one: and that the proper remedy for thoſe evils was, in truth, in ideas founded upon nature, and in adhering to the laws of reaſon and benevolence. Thoſe who embrace natural religion, that is, the belief in a firſt cauſe, from conſidering the material and intellectual worlds, have ſometimes rejected the Moſaic hiſtory, as exhibiting a partial view of the Deity, whom they ſay it repreſents cruel, revengeful, and unjuſt.—Chriſtianity they diſcard as depending on the credibility of the Moſaic writings.

All nations, ſay ſome, have had their prophets, their poets, men of ſtrong imagination: but propheſy, as a part of a divine revelation, they ſet aſide. Thus Spinoza wrote concerning prophecy. All nations, too, ſay others, are reported to have had their miracles. But theſe depend for evidence on teſtimony: the evidence of our ſenſes, ſay they, is ſtronger than all teſtimony, than all human tradition. And thus Hume wrote concerning miracles.

Many diſtinguiſhed philoſophers, metaphyſicians, and critics, have been either ſceptics or unbelievers.

With reſpect to the writings called the New Teſtament, opinions are very numerous, both as to the books themſelves, and to the doctrines contained in them. We have already ſpoken concerning ſome doctrines, in treating of different ſects.—With reſpect to the canon, after all the HARMONIES which have been written, many contend that the writings are contradictory to each other, involved in labyrinths of endleſs errors, and quite irreconcileable to all principles of juſt reaſoning. The Goſpels, as we now have them, called canonical, (though Chriſtians themſelves ſtill are not unanimous in receiving all,) are four; but there are numerous other Goſpels that have been rejected, ſuch as the *Evangelium Nativitatis Mariæ*; Πρωτευαγγελιον αγιȣ Ιακωβȣ; the *Evangelium Infantiæ*; the *Evangelium Nicodemi*; and various others. They have been publiſhed by Fabricius. One particular council ſettled which of all the goſpels ſhould be received as authentic. And of the reſt, the Church has ſince ſaid, with *Sanctus Hieronymus, Diabolum in Apocryphis inſidiari.* But it has been aſked, are there greater improbabilities recorded in the latter than in the former?

This, and ſimilar queſtions, it belongs not to the Cantabrigiana to reply to; for our buſineſs is with unbelievers, of whom more hereafter.

CLXXXIII.—JUDAISM.

"What concern have Jews with the univerſity?" This queſtion implies a defect. Why ſhould not the Jews be concerned with it? Do you worſhip Jehovah Eloheim; or, adore only divinam naturam? ſhould have no more to do with the literary advantages of a univerſity, than What do you think of the mountains in the moon, or the inhabitants of Jupiter?

"If a Roman Catholic (ſays Locke wiſely) believe that to be really the body of Chriſt, which another man calls bread, he

he does no injury thereby to his neighbour. If a Jew does not believe the New Testament to be the word of God, he does not thereby alter any thing in men's civil rights. If a Heathen doubt of both Testaments; he is not therefore to be punished as a pernicious citizen." But, hereafter of Jews.

CLXXXIV.—*By a* STUDENT *of* JESUS.

Balsamum in vitro.

Chastity's a balsam—woman's but a glass—
That, alas! how costly!—how fragile, this, alas!

CLXXXV.—A CONUNDRUM.

The mention of Dr. Long, at the beginning of this paper, reminds us of a conundrum; which we throw into doggrel, perhaps, as good as the conundrum, for *ex nihilo nihil fit.*

What's Doctor, and Dr., and Doctor writ so?

Dr. Long, Dr. Short, and Dr. Askew.

CLXXXVI.—LINES *on* DR. GOODRICH, *formerly* BISHOP *of* ELY, *and* MASTER *of* ST. JOHN'S:

Et bonus et dives, bene junctus et optimus ordo;
Præcedit bonitas, pone sequuntur opes.

N. B. These lines are copied, but we not at present recollect whence we copied them.

E. R.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WHEN a man undertakes to place any object of art or nature in a new light, he may expect to see his attempt opposed, and a little reflection will shew him the necessity of such opposition; for nothing is better calculated to discover the true value of literary and scientific novelties than judicious controversy, because it establishes those theories which deserve approbation, and at the same time discards all false and nugatory doctrines. On the contrary, if a society of periodical critics happen to misrepresent an author's opinions, either from design or ignorance, his conduct will require but little apology, should he resolve to vindicate his sentiments by exposing the faults of his opponents.

The preceding remarks are descriptive of my situation in respect of the Edinburgh Reviewers; an association of young writers, who refuse quarter even to the unoffending, and who, on this account, have no right to expect their errors to be concealed.

A Paper of mine appeared in the fifth volume of the Manchester Memoirs, the design of which is, to investigate the nature of the faculty which enables men to determine the relative positions of sounding bodies by the ear. The primary topic of the Essay is divided into three distinct operations, more for the sake of perspicuity, than to conform to the plan of nature. These are, direct hearing, oblique hearing, and the perception, which discovers the elevation or depression of a sounding body relative to the head of the hearer. The Edinburgh critics seem to understand my demonstrations of the two first cases, and honour this part of the Essay with something resembling *their* approbation; for they pronounce it to be a mathematical demonstration of a popular notion; but omit to inform us in what country this notion is so prevalent. The third head of my paper, however, is strangely misrepresented in the third number of the Review in question, from motives which I leave the conductors of it to vindicate or excuse, as they think proper.

It is true they have attempted to justify their treatment of this part of my paper by presenting the reader with my own words; but then the artifice, if it be one, is not managed with the usual address of those controversial writers, who make artful quotations for sinister purposes; because the extract selected by these gentlemen is far from establishing the ridiculous sentiments which they endeavour to impose upon the public in my name.—This extract consists of an experiment, which is intended to prove the head to be a sensitive solid, susceptible of topical irritation, from the delicate impulses of sounds. It also shews this faculty to be more exquisite in parts adjacent to the ears, than in the forehead, which, in its turn, is more alive to vibratory impressions than the back of the head and the lower parts of the face.

Had the Reviewer, who professes to quote my words in full on the subject, perused pages 643-4 of the work he undertakes to criticize, he might have seen, if he was desirous of being convinced, the use to which the latter of the two former observations has been applied by me, and for which alone it was introduced into my Essay. The intention of giving this

this remark a place in my Paper, was to explain, by help of it, an apparent imperfection in the sense of hearing. But he has overlooked the paragraph last cited, from motives of laziness, or a wish to misrepresent; for he makes my explanation of the faculty whereby men judge of the elevation of sounding bodies, to be connected with the unequal powers of the before-mentioned sensibility, which are found to obtain in different parts of the head. After making this false statement, he pronounces the whole to be hypothetical, and palpably untrue, but does not describe the nature of the mysterious connection, which should have been done, in his own words, for obvious reasons.

The explanation of the phenomenon, as it stands in the Edinburgh Review, is hypothetical and untrue; but then the hypothesis is not mine; at best it is a negligent blunder of the Reviewer. My explanation is at page 641 of the fifth volume of the Manchester Memoirs, and may be briefly stated in the following manner.

The topical irritation produced by a given sound, is impressed on a particular portion of the head; the situation of which is known to the hearer in consequence of his intimate acquaintance with the external structure of this member.—He also knows to what part of the heavens the portion thus excited is directed at the time; and experience has taught him, that the quarter to which it points is the place of the sound.

An experiment was omitted in the Essay I am defending, which is now offered to the public through the medium of your Journal, because it seems to prove the relative places of sounds to be discovered by the co-operation of the ears and external teguments of the head. Let a man provide two tubes, which are open at both ends, and sufficiently wide to receive his ears; after adjusting them to the opposite sides of his head, let him attend to a sound which is continuous and stationary, taking care at the same time to turn and bend his neck, so as to place the tubes in various positions relative to the sounding body. What will be the rational event of the experiment, on the supposition that the sensibility is imaginary, which I have ascribed to the external teguments? All the pulses capable of exciting sensation in this particular case, will evidently arrive at the organs of hearing in paths which are parallel to the two tubes; consequently that tube which receives the stronger vibrations from the source of the sound, will indicate it to be situated in its own axis produced; just as an ear placed in a narrow passage supposes sounds to move indiscriminately in the direction of that passage. This is the genuine conclusion from the premises, but it is false; for the use of the tubes does not prevent a person from discovering the place of a sound. On the contrary, when a man introduces his head into a narrow passage, he thereby loses this power of discrimination. What reply can the opposers of my theory make to these facts?

After tracing the primary object of the Essay to physical principles, I have drawn the following corollary from it. If a ventriloquist can persuade a bystander that his voice comes from an object not in the right line joining their persons, the latter does not hear the speaker's voice, but an echo of it. This corollary is rejected by the Reviewers, apparently to make way for a moral hypothesis. Though this writer admits my theory of direct and oblique hearing, he imprudently maintains that the hearer's expectation is excited by the art of the ventriloquist, so as to set aside the evidence of his ears. If a sedentary mechanic be in the habit of hearing a clock at the right hand of his seat, can the powers of expectation continue the delusion when the clock is removed unknown to him? Until this question is answered in the affirmative, the moral hypothesis must give place to the physical theory.

JOHN GOUGH.

Middleshaw, March 28, 1804.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A PAPER has just been put into my hand, intitled, "Commerce of the United States with Foreign Parts, in Sea-Salt." The name of the author is not given with it; but it was first printed in a periodical work, published at New York, intitled "The Medical Repository," has been since circulated with a good deal of industry in America, and appears to have excited considerable attention there. In this Paper the yellow-fever, and the various pestilential diseases which have long been so prevalent in America, are ascribed *to the salt brought from Liverpool*, which is stated to be "weak and impure;" and the author strongly impresses upon his countrymen the necessity of avoiding the use of this "pernicious article of import," if they wish to escape these infectious disorders. That it may not be imagined

gined I have mistaken his ideas, I will take the liberty of giving the substance of this paper, and of making such extracts from it as may serve to shew that he entertains the sentiments which I have imputed to him.

The author begins by stating the importance of the salt-trade to the United States. He goes on to say, that "though the salt springs in New York, Ohio, Kentucky, &c. furnish the interior with large quantities of muriate of soda, still by far the greatest proportion of the salt consumed is brought from abroad." The total quantity imported into America, from October 1, 1800, to September 30, 1801, was 3,282,063 bushels, of 56 lb. to the bushel. Of this quantity, 1,269,398 bushels, or rather more than one-third of the whole quantity imported, was brought from England, and was of English manufacture. He then states, "that the British salt imported into the United States comes chiefly from Cheshire, from the mines which contain it. It is found there near Northwich. The first was discovered in boring for coal, in 1670, by one John Jackson. Rock salt, and the white-salt made from it, are exported free from duty."

"Northwich rock-salt is never used in its crude state at table; and the employment of it for pickling, or curing flesh or fish, or preserving any provisions, without being previously dissolved in water, and boiled down into a white salt, is prohibited under a penalty of forty shillings for every pound of rock-salt so applied.—They use the rock-salt for strengthening brine-springs, or sea-water, preparatory to boiling down."

"The white fine salt is prepared by a boiling heat. Sea-water, brine-springs, and rock-salt, generally abound with various other earthy and saline ingredients, such as lime, magnesia, Epsom salts, gypsum, Glauber's salts, &c. all of which injure the quality of the salt, and disqualify it for preserving animal-flesh every where, but especially in hot countries and seasons. Therefore the British salt, which comes to us chiefly from Liverpool and the Mersey, is a most pernicious article of import. It is both weak and impure; and, deceived by its tempting appearance, the Americans have used it for curing their fish, beef, pork, and butter. In such cases, these kinds of provisions have generally spoiled, and become putrid. The septic (i. e. putrid,) gasses, exhaling therefrom, poison the atmosphere of our cities and ships, and infect the people with pestilential diseases; the way to avoid which is to avoid Liverpool salt."

The author's philippic against British salt does not end here. After enumerating the other sources from which America derives its sea-salt, which are chiefly the West Indies and Portugal, he adds—"These kinds of salt, any indeed that we import, besides that from Liverpool, may be employed with safety in preserving animal-flesh for food; but that British salt, which *they make to sell abroad, and not to consume at home*, ought to be shunned, as a most pernicious article in trade, and the cause of incalculable sickness, death, and loss of property, among the American consumers."

He goes on to say, "As soon as the use of British salt is discontinued, there will be less corruption of the provisions, which form so great a part of our West-India exports; there will be less septic and venomous air engendered in the vessels which contain them; there will be proportionally less sickness and mortality from their mischievous agency; and of course there will be less and less noise about importing yellow fevers, &c. from the tropical latitudes. Thus, by degrees, we shall learn not to blame the West Indies for our own mis-doings. The evil lies chiefly at home, and in our own vessels; and this is one of the modes of correction and prevention."

On reading the first part of this paper, I was led to imagine that the object of the author, in levelling his abuse at the salt of foreign manufacture, was to induce his countrymen to improve the advantages which nature had afforded them, and to shew them that they might manufacture a salt of superior quality from their own brine-springs; an object in itself laudable. On proceeding, however, with the paper, I was soon aware of my error, and found that this was far from being the design of the author: that he allowed the Americans freely to use salt imported from any other country; whilst he ascribed to that of British manufacture all the long catalogue of evils which he enumerates.

Without entering into the motives of this inveterate and exclusive hostility against British salt, I shall briefly mention what the salt is that is exported to America, and examine the proofs adduced of its impurity, and consequent weakness.

That the quantity of white-salt which has been exported from Great Britain to the

the United States, in twelve months, has been at least equal to what is stated by the author of this paper, there can be little doubt. From an account which was ordered to be laid on the table of the House of Commons, of the rock and white-salt exported from Great Britain to different countries, for several years, it appears, that, from January 5, 1801, to January 5, 1802, 1,946,321 bushels of white-salt were exported to the States of America. Large as this quantity seems, it constituted a very small proportion of the total export of salt from Great Britain, which amounted in that year to 6,582,329 bushels. The mere duty on the salt consumed at home, which is used in curing of fish and provisions, in preserving butter, in the making of cheese, and for all domestic purposes,* amounted to little less than a million sterling. Is it not singular, that, from the United States alone, we should have heard of the dreadful effects which the importation of this "pernicious article has occasioned?" though it has been sent in such large quantities to different European States, to Africa, to our own American colonies: though it has been used in our own fisheries, and in curing the provisions for our navy: yet no yellow fever, no pestilential disease, has been here produced by it:—pretty strong proofs that this salt is not "disqualified for preserving animal-flesh" *every where.* Why in America alone its baneful effects should shew themselves, it is not easy to conceive!

From the account which the author next gives of the discovery of rock-salt in Cheshire, he seems to imagine, either that the salt is sent to America in the state in which it is procured from the mines—"the British salt imported into America comes chiefly from Cheshire, from the mines which contain it," or that it is manufactured principally from the "rock-salt used in strengthening brine-springs or sea-water, preparatory to boiling down." He appears to suppose that no white-salt was manufactured in Cheshire previous to the accidental discovery of rock-salt.—Whether these are his ideas, or whether they are facts, may not be of importance in discussing the question of the comparative purity of Liverpool salt; but the truth is, that no rock-salt, or salt in the state in which it is gotten from the mines, is ever exported to the United States, though very large quantities of it are annually exported to other countries; and that by far the greatest proportion of the white-salt exported from England, or used at home, is manufactured from the natural brine-springs, without any artificial addition of rock-salt, and has been procured from these sources as long as we have any records of the history of the country.—After having, however, endeavoured to give the idea, that it is only the "salt from the mines," or salt prepared from this, which is exported from England into America, he seems, in introducing the account of the penalty attached to the use of crude rock-salt in England, to wish to lead his readers to believe, that, though the English are very ready to supply the Americans with *this*, they take care not to use it themselves. That he wishes to impress upon them this idea, we are justified in supposing from what he afterwards says, "but that British salt, which they make to sell abroad, and not to consume at home, ought to be shunned as a most pernicious article in trade," &c.

What is the *difference* alluded to, it is for the author to explain. In England it it is perfectly well known that no distinction is made, no difference known, betwixt the salt exported and that consumed at home; while England escapes all the terrible evils ascribed to this manufacture. It is hardly necessary to state, that the penalty on the use of rock-salt is intended merely to prevent frauds on the revenue.

The next part of the paper seems to contain the ground-work of the author's charge against salt of British manufacture; and the inference which he produces from the premises he gives us, is surely not a little singular and extraordinary!—"Sea-salt, brine-springs, and rock-salt, generally abound with various other earthy and saline ingredients, such as lime, magnesia, Epsom salt, gypsum, Glauber's salts, &c. all of which injure the quality of the salt, and disqualify it for preserving animal-flesh every where, but especially in hot countries and seasons. Therefore this British salt, which comes to us chiefly from Liverpool and the Mersey, is a most pernicious article of import. It is both weak and impure," &c.

That sea water, brine-springs, and rock-salt, each contain, besides muriate of soda, various earthy and saline ingredients, often those which the author of this paper enumerates, is perfectly well known. But before he had presented us with the conclusion he draws, we might have

* No mention is here made of the salt used in manufactures, as this is unconnected with the subject of the present inquiry.

have expected that he would have shewn us, either that the salt imported into America from other countries, was procured from other and purer sources, or that the Cheshire salt, exported from Liverpool, contained a larger proportion of these earthy impurities, than the salt received from other quarters. Can the author be so ignorant of the subject about which he writes, as not to know that salt is procured in the large way from *no other sources* than sea-water, brine-springs, and rock-salt, (or, in some countries, from inland salt lakes, which partake of the nature of the former sources,) and that the Portugal and Mediterranean salt is obtained by slow evaporation of sea-water alone; whilst the Cheshire-salt is procured from native brine-springs and rock-salt? In his eagerness to vilify the salt of British manufacture, he has, with singular inconsistency, included *all kinds* of salt in the same indiscriminate censure; for, since all the sources of manufactured salt contain these impurities, and since the author attributes to these impurities an imperfection in the power of preserving animal-flesh, the fair inference would be, not that Liverpool salt alone must be weak and impure, but that every kind of salt is unfit for the preservation of animal food in hot climates, and is therefore "a most pernicious article of import."

But had the author given himself the trouble of examining into the component parts of Cheshire salt, he would have discovered that this very salt, which he states to be necessarily so impure, is *almost entirely free from those earthy salts*, which he states to be contained in the various sources whence muriate of soda is extracted; and he would have learnt, that even the rock-salt found in England consists of pure muriate of soda, combined with a certain proportion of argillaceous earth,* with scarcely any other earthy or saline admixture. The argillaceous earth, being perfectly insoluble in water, is completely separated when the rock-salt is dissolved; and if any earthy matter be found mixed with the salt afterwards made, it can be derived only from the water by which the solution is formed. In the natural brine springs, which owe their origin to the waters of the surface finding their way through the superincumbent earth to a stratum of rock-salt, and dissolving a certain portion of this, (greater or less as it is more or less exposed to their action,) the brine contains scarcely any more earthy matter than the water did previous to its action on the salt, or no more than the water of springs or rivers.

It is certainly only by experiment that the relative purity of the different salts, and of the different sources from which they are procured, can be ascertained.—Such experiments we have, and the following are their results:

First, with regard to the comparative purity of the *sources* whence the different kinds of salt are obtained; the bay salt is procured entirely from sea-water, and the Cheshire salt from the brine-springs and rock-salt in that part of England.—The rock-salt, as we shall presently shew, contains few other soluble parts than pure muriate of soda, and therefore the proper subjects for comparison are the Cheshire-brine and sea water.

To our ingenious countryman, Mr. William Henry, whose chemical knowledge and accuracy of research are well known, we are indebted for an examination of the brine from the springs at Northwich.

Examining it by re-agents, he found:

1. That muriate of barytes gave a white precipitate.

2. That there was a precipitation on the addition of oxalic acid.

3. That with prussiate of potash there was no immediate change, but after some hours the brine acquired a blue tinge.

4. That all the alkalies, fixed and volatile, threw down an abundant white precipitate.

The first and second experiments indicate sulphate of lime, and the third, an inconsiderable quantity of iron.

All the earths were precipitated from two quarts of brine, by carbonate of potash. This precipitate, washed and dried, weighed two hundred grains, and consisted of a mixture of carbonate of lime and carbonate of magnesia, principally the former. The muriate of soda in the same quantity of brine was 20 oz. 256 grains.

Hence it appears, that a *wine-pint* of the brine contains 5 oz. 64 gr. or 2464 grains, of muriate of soda, together with a quantity of earthy salts, which are to be considered as impurities, and of which the mere earthy part, brought to the state of a carbonate, amounts to 50 grains.

On the other hand, we have an analysis of

* In fixing the duty upon rock-salt to be used in refineries, Government allows sixty-five pounds of rock-salt to the bushel, instead of fifty-six pounds, as in white-salt; this being considered as the average proportion of argillaceous-earth mixed with the rock-salt.

of sea-water by the illustrious Bergman, whose authority stands among the very highest as a practical operator. This excellent chemist ascertained the contents of sea-water to be the following, (reducing the measures from the Swedish to the English, for the sake of comparison):

One English wine pint of sea-water, taken up at the latitude of the Canaries, contains:

		grains.
Of common salt	-	241
Of muriated magnesia		$65\frac{1}{2}$
Of sulphate of lime	-	8

Of these three ingredients, the two last are the earthy impurities, from which, if the earth were precipitated by a carbonated alkali, as in the former experiments, the $65\frac{1}{2}$ grains of muriated magnesia would yield 45 grains, and the 8 grains of sulphate of lime would yield about 6 grains of earth—total 51 grains.

Thus we see that the *absolute quantity* of earth precipitable from a pint of Cheshire-brine, is nearly the same as from a pint of sea-water; but the *relative proportion* of this earth to the pure muriate of soda, is totally different; since a given bulk of the Cheshire brine contains full ten times as much pure salt as the same quantity of sea-water. Consequently it would be necessary to evaporate at least ten times as much sea-water as Cheshire-brine, to obtain a pound of salt; and, therefore, if the impurity of the source whence salt is obtained were to affect the quality of the manufactured product, as the author of the paper insinuates, it would follow that the *bay-salt*, which is procured from sea-water, ought to contain ten times the impurity of that of Cheshire manufacture, which is so much reprobated.

The following experiments will shew how small is the proportion of earthy salt contained in rock-salt, or in the salt which is procured from the Cheshire brine-springs, either natural, or when strengthened with rock salt. They will convince us, that if this last be not found to preserve animal substances from putrefaction, at least equally well with other salts, it cannot be owing to the want of purity in the salt, but must be ascribed to some other cause.

Experiments.—480 Grains of rock-salt were dissolved in four ounces of distilled water.

1. On addition of carbonate of potash, there was no precipitate.

2. No alteration was produced by this solution on blue vegetable juices.

3. On addition of a few drops of tincture of galls, a slight purple tinge was given to the solution; and, after standing some hours, there was a brown sediment at the bottom of the phial.

4. On addition of muriate of barytes, no precipitate.

The first experiment shews that the rock-salt has no muriate of lime or muriate of magnesia combined with it, earthy salts always met with in sea-water, and generally in brine. The second, that it has no uncombined acid or alkali. The third, that it contains some portion of iron. The fourth, that there is no sulphate of lime (gypsum) contained in it.

Though the presence of a small quantity of iron gives a brownish tinge to a large quantity of salt, it has never been suspected to injure the quality of the salt, or to lessen its power of resisting putrefaction. The iron here found is a carbonate; and if the brine be left for a few days in the reservoir, previous to its being drawn into the evaporating-pan, the greater part of the acid leaves the iron, and the oxyd subsides to the bottom of the cistern. If any still remain united with the acid, when the brine is heated to 100 degrees of Fahrenheit in the evaporating-pan, the acid quits the iron, and the latter then subsides. As the oxyd of iron affects only the colour, and does not diminish the use of the salt, less pains is taken to separate it.*

Similar experiments made with solutions of stoved (or fine-grained), salt, and with large-grained (fishery) salt, of Cheshire manufacture, such as are indiscriminately exported or used in England, shew, that the portion of earthy-salts contained in them is much too small to have any effect in lessening the value of the salt, and *much smaller than is met with in salt of any other manufacture.*

Experiment.—480 Grains of stoved-salt (prepared by a boiling-heat) were dissolved in 4 oz. of distilled water.

1. A precipitate was produced by a solution of carbonate of potash, which, when dried, amounted to 3 grains, and was found to consist of carbonate of lime and carbonate of magnesia.

2. On adding muriate of barytes, there was a white precipitate.

3. No alteration was produced by a similar solution on blue vegetable juice; but

* At Walker, in Northumberland, the quantity of carbonate of iron contained in the brine, is so great, that it is separated by throwing quicklime into the reservoir; and the ochre is prepared for sale.

but on adding to it a *single drop* of muriatic-acid, a sensible redness was given.—By the addition of a few drops of a solution of carbonate of potash to a like solution of stoved-salt, a light green colour was given to the blue juice of vegetables.

On making similar experiments with a solution of 480 grains of large grained fishery-salt, prepared by an evaporation conducted at 110 degrees of Fahrenheit, the result was the same, excepting that the precipitate, on the addition of the solution of carbonate of potash, amounted to one grain only.

From the first experiment it appears, that there is a small quantity of muriated-lime and magnesia combined with each kind of salt; but that even in the stoved, or the salt prepared by a boiling-heat, these do not amount to $\frac{1}{150}$ part of the muriate of soda; and in the large-grained, to little more than $\frac{1}{500}$ part.

The second experiment shews that some sulphate of lime is in the salt; but as this is soluble in water only in the proportion of 1* to 500, it is obvious how small the quantity of this must necessarily be: and as it has appeared that none is contained in the rock salt, what little there is of it can be derived only from the water of solution, and can contain no more than this. No one will, I believe, be found to suspect that the small portion there is of it can injure the quality of the salt.

The third experiment shews, that there is not either in the stoved, or the large-grained fishery-salt, any uncombined acid or alkali.

It was an idea of the late Dr. Brownrigg, when he published his ingenious and philosophical work on the Manufacture of common Salt, that by a boiling-heat, a portion of the acid in the muriate of soda was expelled, and that the salt prepared in this process had an excess of alkali. The learned Bishop of Llandaff seems to have entertained the same opinion.—He ascribes the supposed superiority of Dutch salt to the addition of *sour whey* which they make to the brine, and which, he imagines, unites with any uncombined alkali in it. The above experiment, which was frequently repeated, shews that this is not the case. It corresponds with the experiments made by Mr. Boyle, and proves that *no separation takes place in the component parts of the muriate of soda by boiling the brine.*

The experiments which have been mentioned, and the statement of facts which has been given, must, we presume, have convinced every unprejudiced person that the salt manufactured in Cheshire is almost entirely free from any foreign contents, and that it consists of pure muriate of soda, with scarcely any other saline or earthy addition. But, though more pure than any other salt manufactured, it does not necessarily follow, that, in *every form* in which it is prepared, it should possess superior advantages in the preservation of animal-food, since several other circumstances are here to be taken into consideration. These will be best understood by examining what is the process of nature in forming the crystals of muriate of soda; and by stating the different ways in which the manufacture is conducted in Cheshire.

The natural form of the crystals of muriate of soda, is that of a perfect cube; and they regularly assume this figure, when the due arrangement of their particles has not been interrupted by agitation, or the application of strong heat.—"These cubes exhibit diagonal *striæ*, and frequently, on each side, produce squares parallel to the external surface, gradually decreasing inwards, circumstances which shew

* It may here be remarked, that the proportion of earthy salts to the muriate of soda, is still smaller in the manufactured-salt than in the brine, small as it is even in the latter; for on the application of heat to the brine, a portion of the acid may be observed to leave the carbonate of lime, and this is no longer held in solution; while, as the evaporation proceeds, the sulphate of lime subsides, and mixes with the carbonate of lime which has been separated. These earthy-salts are partly taken out in the early stage of the process of manufacture, with a portion of the muriate of soda first formed, by the operation of "clearing" the pan; and partly subside and adhere to the upper surface of the pan, forming that incrustation there which is called by the workmen "panscratch," or "scale," and which gradually accumulating, it becomes necessary to remove from the pan every three or four weeks by "picking."

From an analysis of the "clearings," by the excellent chemist above-mentioned, Mr. William Henry, it appears that 480 parts contained 384 of muriate of soda, 20 of carbonate of lime, and 76 of sulphate of lime.—He found 480 parts of the "pickings" to contain 40 of muriate of soda, 60 of carbonate, and 380 of sulphate of lime. Circumstances are, of course, occurring to vary these proportions. No muriate of magnesia is found in either the clearings or pickings, since this, being much more ready of solution than muriate of soda, remains in the liquor left at the bottom of the pan after the muriate of soda has been drawn out.

shew the vestiges of their internal structure; for every cube is composed of six quadrangular hollow pyramids, joined by their apices and external surface. Each of these pyramids is filled up by others similar, but gradually decreasing; and then the form is completed. By a due degree of evaporation, it is no difficult matter to obtain these pyramids separate and distinct, or six of such, either hollow, or more or less solid, joined together round a center."—"If we examine the hollow pyramid* of salt separately, we shall find it composed of four triangles, and each of these formed of threads parallel to the base; which threads, upon accurate examination, are found to be nothing more than series of small cubes."†

The perfect crystallization of the salt can, however, take place only under the circumstances above mentioned, a freedom from agitation, and from too rapid an evaporation of the water which holds the salt in solution; and it is principally on the presence or absence of these causes that the variation in the appearance of the salt manufactured in Cheshire depends.

The manufacture is conducted in three different ways, or, rather, heat is applied in three different degrees, to effect the evaporation of the water of solution.

1. In making the *stoved*, or *lump-salt*, as it is called, the brine is brought to a boiling-heat, (which, in brine fully saturated, is 226 of Fahrenheit,) and it is continued nearly at this heat during the formation of the salt. The little chrystal is no sooner formed, than, by the agitation of the brine, it subsides to the bottom of the pan. If taken out, it appears, at first sight, to be granular, or a little flaky; but, if more accurately examined, it is found to approach to the form of a little quadrangular, though somewhat irregular, pyramid.‡

2. In making the *common salt*, the chrystallization is carried on with the brine heated to 160 or 170 degrees of Fahrenheit. The salt formed in this process is in quadrangular pyramids, or hoppers, close and compact in their texture, frequently clustered together, and, larger or smaller, according to the degree of heat which has been applied. Little cubical crystals will often be intermixed with, and attached to, these.

3. To make the *large-grained*, or *fishery-salt*, the brine is brought to a heat from 100 to 110 of Fahrenheit; and at this heat the evaporation of the water and the crystallization of the salt proceed.—No agitation is produced by it on the brine; and the slowness of the evaporation allows the muriate of soda to form in large, nearly cubical, crystals, seldom, however, quite perfect.

Though the outward form of the salt produced by these varied processes is very dissimilar, there is scarcely any difference, as has appeared by the experiments which have been given, in its degree of purity. Indeed, the different processes, instead of being regarded as distinct ones, might, perhaps with more propriety, be considered as gradations in the same process, interrupted only by the agitation which the heat gives to the brine. In the stoved-salt, where the agitation is greatest, only a small portion of the little pyramid has been formed. In the common-salt, the heat and agitation during the crystallization, being less, the hollow pyramid is completed. In making the large-grained fishery-salt, there being no agitation, the little pyramids are enabled to unite, and to form into cubes.

That these are facts, is readily proved by redissolving the large-grained fishery-salt, and applying a boiling-heat to the brine thus made. We then procure a granular or flaky salt, resembling the stoved-salt; while, on the other hand, if we redissolve the stoved-salt, and evaporate the water of solution at a heat of 100 degrees, we shall procure large cubical crystals of muriate of soda.

Since, from the experiments which have been mentioned, and the detail of facts which has been given, it is evident that the salt manufactured in Cheshire is procured from sources much purer than bay-salt, or than salt of any other manufacture: since it has appeared that it is an almost pure muriate of soda, and has scarcely any admixture of earthy-salts: since the salt made by the different processes, and the application of varied degrees of heat, differs only in outward form

* The bases and altitudes of these little pyramids are in general equal; thus shewing the disposition of the salt to form a cube.

† See Bergman's Essays, vol. ii. p. 12, 13.

‡ The salt thus made, being afterwards dried in heated stoves, loses about one-seventh of its weight by the evaporation of a portion of its water of crystallization.

form, and not in its component parts: since this salt has been found, by long experience, not only in Great Britain, but in the different countries to which it has been every year so largely exported, to be a most excellent preserver of animal-flesh from putrefaction; and since these different countries have been free from the contagious diseases which have prevailed in America—the conclusion seems obviously to follow, either that the author of the paper above-mentioned can have no foundation for his abuse of the salt imported from England into America, or that there must have been some mismanagement in the application of it.

From the account which has been given of the variation in the figure of the salt procured by the different processes of manufacture in Cheshire, it will readily be conceived that these, though differing little in purity, may admit of very various application in the preservation of animal-flesh and provisions.

For table use, for the salting of butter, and for various domestic purposes, a preference is given, both in England and in the different countries of Europe to which it is so largely exported, to the salt prepared by a boiling-heat; the smallness of its grain better fitting it for these purposes.

For the same reason, and from the readiness with which it dissolves, this salt is well adapted for making the pickle used for *striking* the meat, which is the first part of the process in curing fish, and preserving animal-flesh.

For the *packing* of fish and provisions, it is by no means so proper as the common or large-grained fishery salt; and, as might be expected, it is found, when applied to this purpose, not to preserve them equally well from putrefaction; for, being so ready of solution, the whole of it is formed into brine, which, being forced out from betwixt the layers of flesh or fish, by the pressure of these on each other, the different portions of animal-matter come into close contact, without having any salt left interposed. Whereas, when the salt of larger grain is used, a considerable part of it long remains undissolved, separating the different portions of meat, admitting, in some degree, the brine to flow betwixt the layers, and furnishing a constant supply of saturated brine, from the solution of the salt in the fluids exuding from the animal matter, to every part of the packed provisions.

H. P.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IF the Danes themselves have just cause of complaint, that the study of their language is neglected even by the learned of their own nation,* this reproach undoubtedly ought not to be extended to those who are unacquainted with it in other countries. Notwithstanding this discouragement, several valuable publications have lately appeared in Denmark in their native dress, of which I intend, from time to time, to send you some account. In the list of those, Mr. Suhm's History of Denmark has undoubtedly the first claim to public attention. This truly respectable historian was a gentleman of easy fortune, highly cultivated talents, and amiable manners: he devoted a long life to the execution of this work, which he has not founded on those tales that float on the breath of tradition, nor the relations of those who believe with *little* examination, "or the confidence of others, who expect to be believed without *any*:" by so doing, he has brought back the history of his country to what it should be, a *school of instruction*. He has weighed every doubtful point, even in the times of intellectual darkness, with philosophic precision, and the temper of a man in the pursuit of truth; for undoubtedly, as Mr. Burke says, it is to be lamented "that heats are kindled among wise and learned men upon subjects, which in themselves seem the least of all others of a nature to rouze the passions." As the most interesting part of this history, to the English reader, will be found in that period when the United Kingdom was connected with Denmark either by treaties, or involved in war, I propose to furnish you occasionally with a translation of some of those articles, as well as others that relate to the manners, laws, &c. of those times, which are now called rude and barbarous, from *Snorro Sturleson*, *Speculum*, *Regale*, and other writers, scarcely known in this country.

As I have mentioned Mr. *Suhm*, perhaps a faint outline of his history may not be unacceptable. The title runs thus, "A History of Denmark from the oldest Times to the Year 1095." It consists of four volumes, quarto, with a Supplement. In the first volume, the writer traces the origin of the Danes up to the remotest antiquity:—weak in the beginning, he proceeds

* See Professor Baden's Preface to his Danish and German Dictionary.

ceeds to ſhew, ſtep by ſtep, how they gathered ſtrength by the addition of one province after another to their original territory. He then ſhews how this rude and unpoliſhed people aſſumed, by degrees, a national character, when violence yielded ſomewhat to law, and when all the rules of natural juſtice were enforced. He then traces their naval expeditions to Spain, Italy, France, England, Scotland, Ireland, Germany, &c. In the ſecond volume, he exhibits the internal ſtrength, and foreign conqueſts, of the Danes. This ſubject is alſo continued through a large portion of the third volume. In the fourth, he points out the fatal effects of the inordinate ambition of a ſtate that wiſhes to extend its conqueſts beyond certain bounds. The ſupplement is intereſting, as it comes down to a period in which our monkiſh hiſtorians began to ſhed ſome light on the hiſtory of our own country, and when mankind were not content to wrap themſelves up in the gloom of legendary tales.

Weſtminſter, C. H. WILSON.
May 12, 1804.

ACCOUNT *of the* MURDER *of* PRINCE ALFRED *in* 1036, *from the* DANISH *of* MR. SUHM.

"England ſtood thus on the death of Knud: — Hardeknud, who was at one time conſidered by the Engliſh as the heir-apparent to the throne, according to the arrangement of Knud and Emma, was abſent in Denmark, which he was heir to, and which he governed as regent. The beſt and moſt of the Engliſh writers, as well as the encomiaſt of Emma, agree in in this;* ſo that little credit is to be given to ſome later hiſtorians, who ſay, that he was in England at the time of his father's death: for if this had been the caſe, he would have ſeized immediately on the Engliſh crown. Harald, Knud's ſon by Alfifa, was preſent in England, when his father died; and poſſeſſed at the time, a part of Scotland as his patrimony. He was young, lively, and affable; and, through theſe qualities, had won the hearts of the Danes ſettled in England, as well as many of the Engliſh themſelves. It ſhould not then be matter of ſurprize, if he embraced ſo favourable an opportunity to aſcend the Engliſh throne, in the abſence of his brother, who was already in poſſeſſion of a kingdom; ſo that, according to the opinion of thoſe days, it was thought equitable that the ſecond ſon ſhould have a kingdom alſo. For, notwithſtanding his father was a Dane, yet his mother was an Engliſh woman, which weighed very much in his favour with the natives; and in order to ſtrengthen his claims to the Engliſh ſceptre, his party gave out, that his father himſelf, in his laſt moments, had declared him to be his ſucceſſor. Several Engliſh writers do not heſitate to aſſert, that his father had divided his dominions in the following manner; namely, that he bequeathed England to Harald, Denmark to Hardeknud, and Norway to Svend. This aſſertion does not even bear the ſemblance of probability; becauſe it is well known, that Knud wiſhed to unite the crowns of England and Denmark, as the ſubjugation of the former had coſt him ſo much blood and treaſure for this very purpoſe; and beſides, the Danes conceived that they had a claim on England on that account: yet, ſetting this aſide, it is not likely that he would oppoſe the wiſhes of his beloved Emma, to whom he had promiſed, that Hardeknud, his and her ſon, ſhould ſucceed to the crown of England; and in order that his intention in this reſpect ſhould be the more fully underſtood, the Engliſh, at the expreſs deſire of the king, were taught to look up to him as his immediate ſucceſſor. The encomiaſt, in addition to this, ſays, that Hardeknud, in the life time of his father, was appointed regent over all his dominions, Norway excepted. And in other places, he ſays, that Knud and Emma always treated him as the heir apparent, and allowed him an eſtabliſhment to maintain the dignity of that title. This was ſo well known, and ſo clearly underſtood, that Harald and his party, in the beginning, ventured no further than to ſay, that Harald only wiſhed to rule the kingdom in truſt for his brother Hardeknud. And Roger Hovedon ſays, that notwithſtanding Harald aſſumed the reins of government, yet he did not rule with the authority of his father, becauſe a more lawful heir, namely, Hardeknud, was

* Out of this claſs Ingulphus, who died in 1109, muſt be excepted. This writer aſſerts, p. 894 and 895, that Hardeknud was in England at the time of his father's death; and that he, after a diviſion of the kingdom between himſelf and his brother Harald, went to Denmark. It is not probable, however, that he would have quitted the country at a moment when public opinion was in ſuch a doubtful ſtate. Beſides, the affairs of Denmark made it neceſſary that he ſhould viſit that kingdom previous to his father's death, ſo that he might be ready to aſſume the ſovereignty of it as ſoon as that event took place.

was expected from Denmark. This last named prince had a powerful partizan in the famous Earl Godwin, whose attachment to him arose in some degree from the favours which Knud and Emma had heaped on him, but still more from his unbounded ambition; because he conceived, that if the two crowns should be united under one head, the king must necessarily be absent on some occasions in Denmark, which would not be the case if each kingdom was governed by its own monarch. The earl's wife besides was a Dane. Hardeknud had also an additional source of power in his mother's treasures; for immediately on the death of the king, Emma removed to a nunnery at Winchester, and carried with her all the money that Knud had left her, which she promised to give to her favourite the moment he landed in England. Hardeknud's party, in order to weaken the interest of Harald, spread a report that he was not the son of Knud, but that his mother artfully feigned that she was pregnant, and that on her pretended lying-in, the son of a shoe-maker was privately conveyed to her chamber, which she passed off as the son of the king. But as Knud had a second son, Svend, by the same queen, they they also gave out that he was the son of a priest, and that the king never suspected the deceit. Thus every base attempt was made, through the wicked medium of party views, to blacken the memory of the innocent mother, in order to impair the interest of her sons. But what will not ambition do, when the object is a crown!

"The banished English Princes, Alfred and Edward, (the sons of Ethelred by Emma,) were scarce ever thought of, though they lived in a neighbouring state; namely, Normandy. They could expect no assistance to regain their right from the Duke of Normandy, who was then only eight years old: and it is well known, that their own mother bore them little affection, as she never liked their father; but was fond of Knud; and all her maternal affections were centered in Hardeknud; so that the exiled princes had but a small party in England, which was then divided between Hardeknud and Harald. Matters had now come to such a crisis, that every thing bore the appearance of a civil war; in the dread of that event, men, women, and children, fled for refuge to the monasteries. The thinking part of the natives, anxious to avert such an awful irritation of Providence, proposed that a meeting should be held at Oxford, in order that the sense of the heads of the nation might be taken on the situation of public affairs. Both parties accordingly met, the powerful Earl Leofric of Leicester, was called to the chair; and after a very stormy debate, it was at length resolved, that Harald should be invested with the regal power, so long as his brother Hardeknud remained in Denmark. Earl Godwin, and all the nobility in Wessex, opposed this resolution; but on finding that it was likely to be carried by a large majority, they yielded to it at last. The artful Earl Godwin though he yielded, did it with a view of gaining time, in hopes that, in the interval, Hardeknud would come over from Denmark. And as he saw that Harald entertained some fears from the party of the exiled princes, which was gathering strength in England, he began to contrive how he might improve that circumstance in favour of Hardeknud; and at the same time, he wished to get rid of those unhappy exiles, who might one day prove a thorn in the side of his favourite. Harald and the earl laid a plot together, with different views undoubtedly, to take away their lives. To accomplish this abominable end, Harald caused the following letter to be written to Alfred and Edward, in the name of Emma:—"Dearest sons, at the same time that we lament the death of our lord and king, and that your lawful kingdom is daily rent in pieces from you, it fills me with surprize to think that you can remain quiet under such afflicting circumstances. The usurper, who has seized on your rights, gathers daily strength. He flies from place to place, and through promises, gifts, entreaties, and threats, adds to the number of his partizans; yet, withal, they would much rather that one of you should rule over them, than one who has imposed an intolerable yoke on them. I earnestly request that one of you will come hastily and privately over to me, that we may consult what is best to be done on an occasion that will not admit of the least delay. Let me know by the bearer what you intend to do. Live and be happy, vitals of my heart." Alfred, the youngest, with his brother's consent, on the receipt of this letter, prepared to set out for England. In his way he called on Baldwin Earl of Flanders, who kindly received him, and advised him in vain to take a party of his own soldiers with him; but Alfred thought himself sufficiently secure with a party of men that he found in Boulogne ready to accompany him. Having landed at Sandwich,

wich, he proceeded to Canterbury, where he was met by Earl Godwin, who ſtretched forth his right hand to the prince, ſwore fealty to him, and took him under his protection. They propoſed travelling by a circuitous route to London. When they came to Guildford, a royal ſeat in Surrey, Godwin divided his people into parties of twenty, twelve, and ten, and aſſigned apartments to each. Having entertained Alfred, and his men, with abundance of meat and drink, they retired to reſt; but as ſoon as they were all fallen into a deep ſleep, Godwin's followers, well armed, crept privately into the houſes where the gueſts were lodged, removed their weapons, and bound them hand and foot in iron chains. The next morning they were led out in this ſituation to the amount of ſix hundred; they were ſeated in rows; ſome were beheaded, and ſome were ſcalped. The prince himſelf was brought to London. With his hands tied behind his back, he was led into the preſence of Harald, who gave way to the moſt indecorous joy on ſeeing the royal youth in chains. The king ordered the heads to be ſtruck off of two of the unhappy prince's attendants in his preſence. Alfred, half naked, was placed on a horſe, and his feet tied beneath; in this manner he was conducted along the ſea coaſt to Ely, where the ſoldiers were encouraged to treat him with all manner of indignity. A guard of the meaneſt wretches that could be picked out was placed round his perſon. After experiencing a thouſand mockeries and inſults, he was condemned to loſe his eyes. In order to carry this ſentence into execution, he was conveyed on board a ſhip, two perſons ſtood over him, and held his arms; another ſat on his breaſt, and one on his legs; but ſuch was their impatience to root out his eyes, that the point of the knife penetrated into his brain, of which wound he happily died in a few days. During all the time of his captivity, he was allowed only a little coarſe bread and water. I write the hiſtory of men—and of men who called themſelves Chriſtians! The monks of Ely begged his body, which they decently buried on the right hand ſide of their church."

MEMOIRS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

ACCOUNT *of* ALDO MANUZIO, *the famous* VENETIAN PRINTER.

THE three Manucci of Venice—men who contributed much more than any of their contemporaries to the reſtoration of the learning of Greece and Rome in modern times—have been lately made the ſubjects of an highly curious and learned work, by Mr. *Renouard*, of Paris. The new light which his reſearches have thrown upon many parts of their lives and literary exertions, encourages us now to make the elder Aldo, with his aſſiſtance, the matter of a ſhort memoir.

Aldo Manuzio, the elder, was born about the beginning of the year 1447. The place of his birth was Baſſiano, a ſmall town in the duchy of Sermonetta, ſituate near Velletri, and in the vicinity of the Pomptine Marſhes. His baptiſmal name, *Aldo*, is a contraction of *Theobaldo*, according to the Italian faſhion.

In his early youth, he ſtudied under a teacher who knew of no better elementary book for his firſt inſtruction in the Latin language, than the *Doctrinale* of Alexander de Ville-Dieu. The rules of this grammar, Aldo was obliged to get by art at a time when he could not well underſtand them. And, as it ſeems, he could never afterwards forgive this grammar for the trouble which it then occaſioned to him.

He went next to Rome, and there received leſſons from Gaſpar of Verona, and from Domizio Calderino, who was a native of the ſame city. Under theſe maſters, his proficiency was rapid. He retained through life a grateful ſenſe of the utility of their inſtructions; and in ſeveral of his Prefaces, he has mentioned their talents and erudition in terms of the higheſt reſpect. They were his maſters in Latin literature only.

He went to Ferrara to ſtudy Greek under the celebrated G. Batt. Guarini, who then taught the Greek language and literature with great ſucceſs in that city.

It ſeems to have been at Ferrara, that Aldo became preceptor to young Alberto Pio, Prince of Carpi, nephew, by a ſiſter, to the famous Giovanni Pico, Prince of Mirandula; or, he rather, perhaps, undertook the tuition of the Prince of Carpi immediately after finiſhing his own ſtudies at Ferrara.

In 1482, Ferrara being cloſely beſieged by a Venetian army, Aldo retired to Mirandula, and there ſpent ſome time in the ſociety of the illuſtrious Giovanni Pico, who,

who, though not quite twenty years of age, was already a consummate master of almost all learning. From Mirandula, Aldo went, some time after, to reside with his pupil, Alberto Pio, at Carpi. Giovanni Pico, in a short time, followed him to the same place. Young Pio, though not more than twelve years of age, was of such a forward genius, and had made such advances in learning, that he was already qualified to take a part in the serious conversations, and the designs of his uncle and his preceptor. It is believed to have been at this time, and in concert with these two young noblemen, that Aldo conceived the project of his subsequent printing establishment at Venice. As he had but little money of his own, it is naturally enough imagined, that Pico and Pio must have largely contributed to the expence of the undertaking.

He began to print, at Venice, in the year 1488. The first work of his press was the small Greek poem of Musœus, which he printed in quarto, with a Latin translation. It is without date; but is known not to have been finished in the press before the year 1494. In the end of the same year, he published the Greek Grammar of Lascaris. He printed in 1495, in one collection, the grammatical treatises of Theodore Gaza, Apollonius, and Herodian.

He had already begun to collect, collate, and prepare for the press, the manuscripts of the then unprinted originals of the works of Aristotle. Those were, in number and extent, sufficient to fill five volumes in folio. The manuscripts were, in many instances, scarce legible, often mutilated, or having the reading almost obliterated. They were all prodigiously depraved by the ignorance and negligence of the copyists. Latin translations of them were before this time in print; but none had hazarded the arduous task to give an edition of the Greek. With almost incredible efforts of diligence and erudition, Aldo brought out a first volume of the Works of Aristotle in 1495. The edition was completed in 1498. Aldo was from that time confessed, without dispute, to stand as an editor in the very first rank among his contemporaries.

The printers of that age were in general more attentive to the demands of the market, than ambitious to promote the restoration of classical learning. Their presses were employed on works of school-logic, of mystic theology, and of jurisprudence, with some very few easy and popular works in classical literature, and in the philosophy of the ancients. Many printing-houses were entirely without types of the Greek characters; so that, for the Greek quotations in books printed in such houses, there were left blanks, to be afterwards filled up with the pen. Yet Aldo was not the very first that printed an entire Greek book. The Greek Grammar of Lascaris had been printed in folio, at Milan, in 1476. The works of Homer were printed at Florence in 1488; and several other Greek works had also appeared in print, when Aldo began his establishment. He was, however, the first that used elegant Greek types, and printed from the most correct and authentic manuscripts.

In imitation, it is said, of the handwriting of the celebrated Petrarch, Aldo procured the first examples of that which is called, in printing, the italic character, to be cut and cast for him by Francesco of Bologna, about the year 1500. An edition of the Works of Virgil, in octavo, was the first book he printed in this type. The type is still known among printers, by the name of Aldine. The inventor obtained a patent from the Senate of Venice, for its exclusive use for ten years, from the 13th of November, 1502; and another similar patent from Pope Alexander the Sixth, from the 17th of November, 1502. The last of these was renewed for fifteen years more, by Julius the Second, on the 27th of January, 1513; and again by Leo the Tenth, on the 28th of the following November.

From the year 1502, the different works printed by Aldo, were reprinted at Lyons, with a close imitation of the Aldine type and edition. The very Prefaces of Aldo, and his assistants, were copied in the editions of Lyons. But the imitation was disgraced by many typographical errors. Aldo observing and noting these, published on the 16th of March, 1503, a list in which they were particularly enumerated, and which he appears to have distributed to the purchasers of copies of his own genuine editions. The cunning and industrious Lyonnese took this list of their errors, corrected them in new editions of the same books; and thus still divided the market with Aldo, and now more successfully than at the first.

In the years 1501, 1502, 1503, 1504, and 1505, Aldo printed in folio, or in octavo, a considerable number of the best authors, Greek, Roman, and Italian, such as Demosthenes, Lucian, Dante, Horace, Petrarch, Cicero's Epistles to his familiar Friends, Juvenal, Lucan, Homer, Sophocles,

cles, Euripides, &c. &c. He publifhed, at the leaft, a volume every month. Thefe publications were in all refpects excellent. They were of works the moft valuable in all literature, ancient or modern. The compofition of the types was finely regular and uniform; the prefs-work was admirably executed; and the ink fo truly good, that it retains to this day all its beauty and luftre of colour.

In the neceffary pains upon thefe works, Aldo had the affiftance of fome of the beft and moft learned among his contemporaries. His houfe became a fort of New Academy. The learned in Venice began, about the year 1500, to affemble there on fixed days of frequent recurrence, for converfation on interefting literary topics: and their meetings were continued for feveral years fubfequent. The topics on which they converfed were, ufually, what books were fitteft to be printed, what manufcripts might be confulted with the greateft advantage, what readings, out of a diverfity, for any one paffage, ought to be preferred. Among thofe who attended thefe converfations, were, befides Aldo himfelf, the famous A. Navagero, P. Bembo, the celebrated Cardinal; Erafmus, when he was at Venice; P. Alcionio, M. Mufuro, Marc-Ant. Cocch. Sabellico, Alberto Piò, Prince of Carpi, and others, whofe names, though they were then eminent, are not now equally in remembrance. Among thofe who affifted Aldo in the correction of the prefs, were men not lefs eminent than Demetrius Chalchondylas, Girolamo Aleandro, afterwards famous as a Cardinal, and even Erafmus.

There are fome curious circumftances in the hiftory of the acquaintance and connexion between Erafmus and Aldo. The *Adagia* of Polydore Virgil had been printed at Venice, and well received in the world. Erafmus, aware of this fact, wrote from Bologna, to requeft that Aldo would undertake the printing of his *Adagia*. Aldo readily agreed to the propofal, and invited Erafmus upon it to Venice. When Erafmus came, it was not till after fome delay that he obtained admittance to the printer's clofet, whofe fervants were not aware of the ftranger's literary confequence. But Aldo no fooner knew that it was Erafmus who waited for him, than he haftened to receive his vifitor with open arms. He did more: he ftopped the progrefs of feveral important Greek and Latin works, which he had then in the prefs, to make room for the printing of the great collection of Erafmus, with the defired expedition. Erafmus was, in the mean time, entertained in the houfe of Andrea Torrefano d'Afola, father-in-law to Aldo, with whom Aldo and his wife appear, by Erafmus's account, to have lived. D'Afola was rich; yet his table was, even for that of an Italian family, parfimonioufly ferved: and Erafmus loved good cheer. The Dutchman made frequent remonftrances to his friend Aldo, againft the thinnefs of the foups, the abfence of folid animal food, the weaknefs and fournefs of the wine, the general fcantinefs of the whole provifions. The Italians, whofe climate, and natural habits, had taught them to live much more fparingly than was ufual for the Dutch and Germans, were aftonifhed and offended by his complaints. Some fmall additions, fuch as a fowl or two, and perhaps half a dozen eggs a week, were made on his account to the commons of the family. But thefe dainties were fometimes intercepted by the women in the kitchen, on their way to the table. On the table, they were devoured by the reft who fat at it, ftill more eagerly than by Erafmus. And if he was not abfolutely ftarved, he was affuredly a good deal mortified in his appetite for a glafs of good wine and a mefs of delicate and favoury meat, before he could fee the printing of his *Adagia* entirely at an end. His humours and complaints made him at length a very unpleafant inmate to the family; while he was, on the other hand, diffatisfied ftill more, that his murmurs were not more complaifantly attended to. They parted with mutual diflike. Erafmus wrote afterwards his Dialogue, which has the title of *Opulentia Sordida*, in ridicule of the parfimonious fpirit, and the fcantily-ferved table of Andrea d'Afola. Aldo, and his fucceffors, whenever they, after this time, reprinted any work by Erafmus, avoided to mention his name, and gave him fimply the appellation of *Tranfalpinus quidam homo.*

Aldo, not thinking that he did enough for the interefts of literature, in printing, for the firft time, fo many excellent books in the Latin, Greek, and Italian languages, gave, in his Latin Grammar, in the year 1501, a fhort Introduction to the Knowledge of the Hebrew Tongue; and even propofed to give a beautiful edition of the original Hebrew of the Sacred Scriptures, with the Septuagint and the Vulgate Latin verfions. Of this, however, he was diverted from printing more than a fpecimen fheet. That fheet, now in the National Library at Paris, exhibits the text in the

three

three different languages, each occupying one of three parallel columns on the same page. It is to be regretted, that Aldo should have been by any means hindered from completing so noble a design.

In the year 1500, Aldo had married the daughter of Andrea d'Asola, who had been above twenty years a printer at Venice, and of some reputation. From D'Asola he obtained some pecuniary assistance toward his undertakings. The father and the son-in-law first printed some works at their joint expence; and after some time went fully into partnership. The first publication, indicating the existence of this partnership, is an edition of the Letters of Pliny, which came out in the month of November, 1508, and is marked as having been printed *in ædibus Aldi et Andreæ Asulani Soceri.*

In 1506, Aldo was a great sufferer by the war which then ravaged Italy. He had considerable property in the country, which was confiscated. He interrupted his printing, and leaving Venice for a time, took much fruitless trouble to procure its restitution. Having gone, at the invitation of certain learned persons, to Milan, he was seized, on his return for Venice, as a spy, by a party of the Duke of Mantua's soldiers, and detained in prison at Caneto. By the good offices of Goffredo Carolo, he was soon set at liberty. He then came back to his own home a poorer man, and in worse circumstances, than when he left it twelve months before.

He printed little or nothing for himself during the six years immediately subsequent. He began to renew his publications in 1512, the year of the birth of his third son, Paulo Manuzio. Beside Paulus, he had three other children; a daughter, who married Julio Catone, of Mantua; Manuzio de Manucci, who became a priest, and passed his life chiefly at Asola; and Antony, who was some time either a printer or a bookseller at Bologna.

Aldo published a number of books in the years 1413 and 1514. He was going on with many more, when, in the year 1515, he was cut off by death at nearly seventy years of age. His four children being then very young, were educated by their mother at Asola, while their grandfather, with his two sons, Francesco and Frederico, assumed the direction of the printing-office which he continued to conduct till his death in 1529.

It is impossible to bestow praise too high on the zeal, ability, and diligence of Aldo, as a printer. He spared no pains nor expence to procure unprinted manuscripts. From all parts of the Christian world, the best manuscripts were accordingly transmitted to him, some without price, others for money. He was not a printer and collater merely. His prefaces and dissertations, some in elegant Latin, others in Greek, gives him a right to considerable respect among the original writers of his age. He published a Latin Grammar of his own composition. In 1515, after his death, came out under the care of his friend Marco Musuro, a Greek Grammar, which Aldo had compiled with great research and industry. Aldo wrote, likewise, a Treatise *De Metris Horatianis*, which has been reprinted in Dr. Combe's late London edition of Horace's Works. He produced a Greek Dictionary, which was first printed by himself, in folio, in the year 1497; and afterwards by Francesco D'Asola, with improvements, in the year 1524. Aldo likewise translated out of Greek into Latin, the Grammar of Lascaris, the Batrachomyomachia ascribed to Homer, the Sentences of Phocylides, and the Golden Verses which pass under the name of Pythagoras. The Latin version of Æsop and Gabrias, printed in his edition of 1505, of which the copies are now very rare, was written by himself; and the translation of the Life of Aratus, in his collection of the ancient astronomers. He was the author of various other pieces, originals and translations. Several of his letters, excellent in their kind, have been printed in collections of those of his eminent contemporaries with whom he was in correspondence. It is probable, that many others of his letters may be yet in unpublished preservation in the libraries of Italy. Printing and the study connected with it, were not the only labours of Aldo, during his residence at Venice. For a series of years after he settled in that city, he gave a public course of readings of the best Greek and Roman authors, which was attended by a great number of students. While the duties in which he had engaged were of greater labour almost than he could perform; much of his time was unavoidably consumed by the necessity of answering letters, and receiving the visits of those whom curiosity or literary business brought to wait upon him. Impatient of these last avocations, he put up an inscription over the door of his study, inviting those who should enter, to tell their business in few words, and unless they came to give assistance, to leave him quickly.

Although universally esteemed, and certainly

tainly one of the most ingenious, learned, and studious men of that age, yet he did not wholly escape the censures of criticism. Urceus Codrus, the learned Professor of Bologna, complained, that Aldo suffered many errors to escape uncorrected, in his editions of the Greek authors; that he sold his copies too dear; and printed them with an useless and unsuitable width of margin. Later critics have not been sparing of remarks somewhat similar. Ernesti, in his notes on the Letters of Pliny, blames Aldo for excessive boldness of conjectural criticism. In the Preface to his Tacitus, the same critic remarks, that Aldo rarely made on the second and subsequent editions of the works he printed, any alterations, but such as consisted in neglected errors of the press. It is indeed true, that the editions of Greek works printed by Aldo, are not always so correct as his Latin and Italian editions. But their defects are owing to the disadvantages of Aldo's situation, much rather than to negligence, or inability in himself, as a printer and a man of letters. He had not always a sufficient number of manuscripts to collate:—he could not have the benefit of the judgment of a sufficient number of the learned upon the difficulties which occurred to him. After beginning to print any particular work, he often had not leisure to pause for a sufficient length of time, over the difficulties occurring in the progress of the edition. Aldo might, in some instances, also, print a manuscript which he did not approve, lest it should otherwise have been lost to posterity.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

ON THE EOLIAN HARP.

WHILE beneath the moon's dim ray,
Waves in peace the silent grove;
What sounds along ahe valley play!
These fairy strings what fingers move!

Wak'd by breath of vernal breezes,
Swell on high the magic notes;
Ever varying, still it pleases,
While on air the music floats.

Where the moonbeam trembling lights,
Shining on the sylphic ring,
Move quick or slow, the airy sprites,
With the wildly sounding string.

When touched by ruder gales, the lyre
Majestic sounds in tones sublime;
While Fancy, warm'd with kindred fire,
Looks back on deeds of ancient time;

Glowing with the martial sound,
I long for glory to engage;
To deal the deadly blow around,
With heroes of a former age.

But, lo! the strains so solemn, flow,
Seem like the dirges of the slain!
Sudden change my warmth to woe,
And bring reflection's sober train.

And now, by softer breath inspir'd,
The broken murmurs falter love,
And call to scenes of peace retir'd,
Hesperia's Bower, Arcadia's Grove.

Such was the wildly varying song,
That fill'd the echoing hall of old,
When Ossian charm'd the list'ning throng
Of blue-ey'd maids and chieftains bold.

Such sounds sweet Melancholy loves,
As near the lonely tower she treads;
While wrapt in thought she slowly moves,
And hears them rise amid the glades.

Such, in Imagination's ear,
Would be the wild melodious strain,
Did she, t' excite the pleasing tear,
In soft and mournful notes complain.

O'er my melting bosom pour'd,
Emotions sad, yet soothing rise,
As deep and low the note is heard,
Or quivering in the gale it dies.

Thus all human grandeur flies,
Proud with the song of public praise;
With passing breath the strains arise,
But with the breath the song decays.

Great Trinity Lane, B. F.
April 9th.

ON THE SPARTANS WHO FELL AT THERMOPYLÆ.

FROM THE GREEK OF SIMONIDES.

THE Patriots' early doom was blest,
Who fell by Persia's hate opprest;
And holy is their tomb:
While memory lasts, it shall remain,
The reverence of an altar gain,
And brave Oblivion's gloom.

Decay their honours still shall spare,
And Time, that all things does impair;
Nor Sorrow weep their fall:
But Greece with pride her glories tell,
That here her dearest children fell,
Obedient to her call.

H. P. I.

ON

ON A LADY'S APARTMENT.

SACRED to filence and ferene repofe,
With dreams of blifs, be Anna's lonely room?
Her flumbers fweet, as when the fleeping rofe
From dews of fummer borrows frefh perfume!

Peace fmooths her pillow in the fhades of night,
And Love in graceful ringlets braids her hair;
While Hope to her reveals the dawning light,
Joy ferenades her with the morning air.

When on the margin of the billowy main
My lovely darling nightly finks to reft,
If ftill the image of her abfent fwain
Be kindly cherifh'd in her faithful breaft,
The brook, the river, fhall refound his ftrain,
Enraptured, like the mufic of the bleft.

RIVERAIN.

THE OUTCAST.

BY LAURA SOPHIA TEMPLE.

WHEN fun-beams bid the world adieu,
And ev'ning gales their flight purfue,
Slow o'er the heath I wend my way,
To mufe upon the golden day
Of hopes for ever flown.

The infant fmiles of blufhing May,
The birds that carol on the fpray,
Can boaft no charms to Sorrow's child;
For Fancy weaves her vifions wild,
And fings of vanifh'd hours.

Then does her bold advent'rous hand
(Ne'er under Reafon's fage command)
Lift the myfterious awful veil,
That hides the dark and blotted tale
Of moments yet to come.

Now does fhe guide my wand'ring eye
O'er times perplex'd, and wat'ry fky;
Spreads to my glance the features dark—
E'en all the dufky tints that mark
The tiffue of my fate.

Oft have I liften'd to the theme
That fpeaks of youth's enchanting dream;
Oft have I fmil'd to hear its praife,
For *I* fhall never feel the rays
That waits upon its morn.

Where are the joys, the mantling joys,
The dimpled loves, with laughing eyes;
The hopes that foar on airy wing,
And o'er the fcene rich magic fling,
Stealing the tints of truth?

When Night's dull wing, with fhadowy fweep,
In darknefs veils the world of fleep;
Or when the moon's affrighted eye
Peeps through the wild embattl'd fky,
Silv'ring the rough cloud's edge;
'Tis then I face the piercing wind;
What fhelter can an outcaft find?
'Tis then that 'midft the whiftling blaft,
The while the beating rain falls faft,
I tread my weary way.

How oft when journeying o'er the plain,
My fad heart torn by grief and pain,
While o'er my cheeks the cold gale blows,
(That cheek whence care has chas'd the rofe
That once fo gaily bloom'd);

Around I throw my eager gaze,
And view the ghofts of other days
Hurrying on the North's bleak wing—
They come—they come—I hear them fing
Sad ftrains that mem'ry loves.

Bleft fhades of all I once ador'd!
Of all I've worfhip'd and deplor'd!
Ye whom the hand of death laid low,
Dooming this heart to feel a blow
Greater than wreck of worlds!

As fome fair trees, whofe branching fhade
Shelters the wild flower of the glade,
So did *ye* fkreen my helplefs head,
So did your arms their fhelter fpread,
To fhield my youth from ill.

But, lo! the angry tempeft came,
And fiercely raged the lightning's flame,
Soon were my lovely trees laid low,
And I was doom'd to feel a blow
Greater than wreck of worlds.

Behold they beckon from the hill—
They afk, why *here* I linger ftill?—
I come—the ftorm will foon be paft—
My weary fun is fetting faft,
And then—we meet once more.

Chelfea, May 10th.

THE FOUNDLING.

On feeing a beautiful Infant, about a month old, in the arms of a Lady, at whofe door it had been left about nine o'clock on Sunday Evening, March 25, 1804, neatly clothed, and carefully wrapped to defend it from cold:—accompanied alfo by a Letter, in which were ftrongly pourtrayed the grief and diftraction of the unhappy Mother,' on being compelled thus to abandon her Child; and earneftly imploring, on its behalf, that protection which, from defertion and diftrefs of circumftances, it was no longer in her own power to afford.

OH! what a piteous fight is there!
The helplefs victim of Defpair,
In Mercy's lap reclin'd.
Poor, blamelefs, blighted child of woe!
Thou doft not yet thy fuff'rings know,
Nor know thy patrons kind.

Alas! what guilt, or mifery hard,
Could quench a mother's fond regard,
Could fever Nature's ties?
Could drop, forfaken and forlorn,
Her fon, her fuckling, newly born,
To *pain* a ftranger's eyes?

Perhaps,

Perhaps, once happy, artlefs maid!
She fell, by artifice betray'd,
And thought the vows fincere,
Which left her in a bitter hour,
For fhame and anguifh to devour,
Without one pitying tear.

Perhaps an outcaft from her home;
Afraid to ftay—unus'd to roam,
She fought in vain relief:
Till hunger, cold, and toil, combin'd,
To 'numb her limbs, and wring her mind,
And break her heart with grief.

Ah, what could make, but horror wild,
A mother thus forfake her child,
And fpurn the charge fhe bore?
Reject it from her heaving breaft,
And leave it, an unbidden gueft,
At a promifcuous door?

Yet not promifcuous—He, unfeen,
Who knows what human forrows mean,
Thy wand'ring footfteps lead;
Where dwelt humanity to feel,
And ready fkill was prompt to heal
Thine infant well nigh dead.

So, when a tyrant's cruel breath
Had doom'd each Hebrew fon to death,
To footh his guilty fear;
Young Mofes, by the river's fide,
Within his feeble ark had died,
But Providence was near.

He bid th' Egyptian Princefs find
The babe, and, with a tender mind,
Compaffionate its tears:
From fedgy Nile the Prophet rofe,
Who fav'd his race, and crufh'd their foes,
In his fucceeding years.

Who knows but this poor little frame
May hold a fpark of future fame,
Which time fhall give to fhine?
Matur'd to happier days, he may,
With filial love, your cares repay,
And cheer your life's decline.

Almighty love, what words are thine!
"Ye outcafts, I adopt you mine!
"Your parent, hope, and ftay:
"A mother may her fon forfake,
"But I my cov'nant will not break,
"Nor caft my child away."

Extracts from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.

PRECEDENT.

IN order to compel public accountants to come to account, the King's Remembrancer ufed to iffue periodically, a writ of *Diftringas ad Computandum* to the Sheriffs of London and Middlefex, commanding them to diftrain the lands and chattles of the defaulters, and produce their bodies before the Barons of the Exchequer within fifteen days of the next term. The writ, however, was never executed, though often levelled at perfons who had millions to account for. The Commiffioners of Accounts obferve, "The long ufage of office warrants the Sheriff to give it under his hand, and to confirm it by his oath in the Court of Exchequer, that the Treafurer of the Navy is not to be found, either in the City of London, or in the County of Middlefex; and that the Paymafter-General of the Forces has neither lands nor chattles in either of thofe diftricts, by which he can be diftrained."

PARLIAMENTARY HOURS.

November 3, 1673.—A committee appointed to prepare an addrefs to be prefented to his Majefty, to fhew how the ftanding-army is a grievance, and then adjourned till *three of the clock afternoon.* Mr. Speaker and the Houfe went to attend his Majefty at Whitehall, with the addrefs; who returning, Mr. Speaker reports, that it was a matter his Majefty would take into his prefent confideration, and would return fpeedily an anfwer. And then the houfe adjourned till *to-morrow morning eight of the clock.*

HAIR-POWDER TAX.

When Mr. Pitt propofed this tax, he computed the number of perfons wearing hair-powder at 200,000, which, at one guinea each, would have amounted to 210,000l. per annum. The produce, however, fell fhort of this fum, and has conftantly decreafed fince.

Eftimated amount	. .	£.210,000
Produce in 1795	. .	187,085
1796	. .	183,736
1797	. .	173,694
1798	. .	157,617
1799	. .	131,881
1800	. .	95,695
1801	. .	74,869

In an Account prefented to the Houfe of Commons on 20th March laft, of the "Net produce of all the permanent taxes of Great Britain for two years, ending refpectively the 5th Janunry, 1803, and 5th January, 1804," the produce of this tax might be expected to be found; but

but of its amount in 1802, there appears only 7,823l. which is ſtated to be arrears. The amount of the year 1803 appears, by this account, to have been only 44,852l.

ORIGINAL LETTERS.

Ex Bib. St. John, Oxon.

Dr. John Wallis to Mr. Teniſon, (afterwards Archbiſhop Teniſon) at the Biſhop of St. Aſcephs Houſe in Leiceſter Fields London, containing an account of Mr. Hobbes and his Writings.

Oxford November 30, 1680.

SIR,

I RECEIVED your's of the 25th of November, and approve the deſign. The Life you ſpeak of, I have not ſeen, nor do I know that I ever ſaw the man.* Of his writings, I have read very little ſave what relates to mathematics. By that I find him to have been of a bold and daring fancy to venture at any thing, but he wanted judgment to underſtand the conſequence of an argument, and to ſpeak conſiſtently with himſelf. Whereby his argumentations which he pretends to be demonſtrative, are very often but weak and incoherent diſcourſes, and deſtructive in one part of what is ſaid in another, ſometimes within the compaſs of the ſame page or leaf. This is more convincingly evident (and unpardonable) in mathematics, than in other diſcourſe, which are things capable of cogent demonſtration and ſo evident that, (though a good mathematician may be ſubject to commit an error) yet one who underſtands but little of it, cannot but ſee a fault when it is ſhewn him. For (they are his own words. Leviathan part 1. cap. 5. p. 21.) *who is ſo ſtupid as both to miſtake in geometry, and alſo to perſiſt in it* when *another detects his error to him?* Now when ſo many hundred paralogiſms and falſe propoſitions have been ſhewed him in his mathematics by thoſe who have written againſt him, and that ſo evidently that no one mathematician at home or abroad (no, not thoſe of his intimate friends) have been found to juſtify him in any one of them, which makes him ſomewhere ſay of himſelf, *Aut ego ſolus inſanio, aut ſolus non inſanio,* he hath been yet ſo ſtupid (to uſe his own word) to perſiſt in them, and to repeat and defend them: particularly he hath firſt and laſt given us near twenty quadratures of the circle, of which ſome few, though falſe, have been coincident (which therefore I repute for the ſame only differently diſguiſed, but more than a dozen of them are ſuch as no two of them are conſiſtent; and yet he would have them thought to be all true. Now either he thought ſo himſelf (and then you muſt take him to be a perſon of a very ſhallow capacity, and not ſuch a man of reaſon as he would be thought to be); or, elſe knowing them to be falſe, was obſtinately reſolved notwithſtanding to maintain them as true, (and he muſt then be a perſon of no faith or honeſty); and if he argues at this rate in mathematics, what are we to expect in his other diſcourſes?

Nor am I the firſt who have taken notice of his incoherent way of diſcourſe and illogical inferences. Mr. Boyle, in his Examen of Mr. Hobbes's Dialogus Phyſicus de Naturâ Aëris, p. 15, (and I think elſewhere, though I do not remember the place) refers to Dr. Ward's Diſſertatio in Philoſophiam Hobbianam, p. 188, who voucheth Des Cartes to the ſame purpoſe; "Nempe hoc eſt quod alicubi admiratus eſt magnus Carteſius nuſquam eum, ſive verum, ſive falſum poſuerit, recte aliquid ex Suppoſitionibus Academiarum," againſt one Webſter with ſome animadverſions on Mr. Hobbes. He had in his younger days ſome little inſight in mathematics, and which, at that time, (when few had any) paſſed for a great deal. On the credit of which he did much bear up himſelf as a great man, and having ſomewhat ſingular, and thereupon deſpiſed divines as not being philoſophers or not mathematicians, without which he would have it thought impoſſible to do any good in philoſophy;—De Corpore cap. 6. ſect. 6—and ſo long as he did but talk and forbear to write, he did by his own report paſs for a mathematician: but when once he began to write mathematics, he preſently fell into thoſe groſs abſurdities, and diſcovered in himſelf ſuch an incapacity for it, as could not have been imagined of him if he had forborne to write: and truly I look upon it as a great providence that God ſhould leave him to ſo great a degree of infatuation in that, wherein he did ſo much pride himſelf. For whereas in diſcourſes of other ſubjects, miſtakes may be ſhuffled over with a multitude of great words, in mathematics it cannot be ſo;—and hereby he diſcovered himſelf (without poſſibility of palliation), not to be that man of reaſon he would be thought to be. For though a man may be rational who is not a mathematician, (and had he not pretended to it, his ignorance had been excuſable) but for ſo great a pretender, and who had gloried in it for ſo long

* Mr. Hobbes.

long a time, and was acquainted with the principles of it, from such principles to infer such absurd conclusions, must needs argue a want of logic, and an incapacity not only to reason well, but even to understand reason. And I guess it was his affectation of singularity (as much as any thing) which made him engage in atheistical tenets, that he might seem to be a man of greater reach than all the world besides. I know not what to add more, but if this may contribute any thing to your satisfaction, it is at your service.

Your's to serve you,
JOHN WALLIS.

BISHOPS.

Dr. Jeremy Taylor.
Ex Mss R. Thoresby, Esquire.

DEARE SIR,

I know you will either excuse, or acquit, or at least pardon mee, that I have so long seemingly neglected to make a returne to your so kind and friendly letter, when I shall tell you that I have passed thorough a great cloud, which hath wetted mee deeper than the skin. It pleased God to send the small poxe and feavers among my children; and I have since I received yr last, buiried two sweet, hopeful boys, and have now but one sonne left, whom I intend (if it pleases God) to bring up to London before Easter, and then I hope to waite upon you, and by your sweet conversation, and other divertisements, if not to alleviate my sorrowes, yet at least to entertaine myselfe, and keepe mee from too intense and actual thinkings of my trouble.—Dear Sr will you doe so much for mee as to beg my pardon of Mr. Phurland that I have yet made no returne to him for his so friendly letter and expressions. Sr you see there is too much matter to make excuse; my sorrow will at least render me an object of every good man's pity and commiseration: but for myselfe I bless God I have observed and felt so much mercy in this angry dispensation of God's, that I am almost transported, I am sure highly pleased, with thinking how infinitely sweet his mercies are, when his judgments are so gracious.—Sr there are many particulars in your letter to which I would faine have answered; but still my little sadness intervenes and will yet suffer me to write nothing else: but that I beg your prayers, and that you will still owne me to be,

Dear and Honoured Sr,
Your very affectionate freind,
and hearty servant,

Feb. 22, 165$\frac{7}{8}$. JER. TAYLOR.

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE.

NOTICE *of the* LABOURS *of the* CLASS *of* FINE ARTS, *by* JOACHIN LE BRETON, *perpetual* SECRETARY *of the* CLASS, *and* MEMBER *of that of* HISTORY *and* ANTIENT LITERATURE, *read in the* PUBLIC SITTING *of the* INSTITUTE, *of the 8th* VINDEMIAIRE, YEAR XII.

AS soon as the arrêt of the 3d *Pluviose*, which changed the organization of the National Institute was carried into execution, the class of Fine Arts entered with solicitude upon the exercise of the functions assigned to it: grateful to government for the easy duties imposed upon it, it has sought out for new means wherewith to discharge them.

The painters, sculptors, architects, and composers, usually had it in their power to obtain considerable prizes; but the art of engraving, unjustly neglected in the first formation of the Institute, was not even as yet treated upon an equitable footing; for although it was placed in the new organization, it was the only one of the sections which compose the class of fine-arts, that had neither competitions to propose, nor prizes to adjudge.

This section remained almost a nullity in whatever relates to the encouragement of the arts. It is to all the other arts, what typography is to the sciences and letters, and to the progress of human knowledge; it transmits, multiplies and renders them durable. It stands no less in need of extraordinary patronage, by reason of the facility with which engravers may support themselves in easy circumstances, by confining their labours to imperfect or licentious works. It is on this account, particularly, that so few are to be found that have courage to surmount the last difficulties, wherein, however, consists the true glory of the artist. Thus after having acquired an ascendancy in France, next to painting, engraving is now declined there very much beneath it; with the exception of one artist (citizen Bervic, a member of the Institute) whom

whom we ought not to confound with the others

The Clafs has propofed to the government, in order to encourage and fupport the art of engraving, to do what Louis XIV. did with the fame views; he fent Gerard Audran, to ftudy at Rome, and above all, to acquaint himfelf with what is called the *grandiofe* on the fubject of the arts. From henceforth, it is our intention, likewife, to decree a confiderable prize for engraving, which fhall enjoy the fame advantages as the other great prizes, that is to fay, a penfion and a refidence in the fchool at Rome. There will be alternately, a grand prize for engraving in *taille-douce*, and for fine ftones and medals. Thefe two laft kinds, fo interefting for the ftudy of hiftory, are yet further to be recommended by the circumftances wherein we now live; circumftances which will exhibit fo many glorious titles to immortality, fo many famous events to tranfmit to pofterity.

Next to this principal advantage, in favour of engraving, we have obtained one for the other arts, equally defirable. The revolutionary war having interrupted the labours of the French-fchool at Rome; thofe who had obtained confiderable prizes, were, for a long time, difenabled from deriving what may be confidered as the moft valuable advantage accruing from it, that of going to complete their ftudies in Italy. But on the peace, the above fchool was overcharged with pupils, which induced the minifter of the Interior to render the competition triennial, until the ordinary courfe could be refumed. But this was too confiderable a reduction of the neceffary encouragements. The clafs of fine-arts has undertaken to fulfil all points, by demanding of the minifter prizes analogous to thofe that are decreed by the other claffes of the Inftitute, and which are conferred as an honour on the man of letters and of fcience. This demand has been equally fuccefsful with that which the Inftitute addreffed to the Firft Conful, for the encouragement of engraving. The minifter has, moreover, granted an indemnity to the clafs for the charges to which the candidates or competitors are liable. And, laftly, the Firft Conful has exceeded our hopes, by a gratification of the medal that was ftruck for the inauguration of the Venus de Medicis to the young artifts who fhall be crowned in the fitting. Another favour of a more recent date has been likewife obtained. A letter from the Minifter of the Interior has juft granted an encouragement of 600 francs to the young artift who obtained the fecond prize of painting, and which was then under the infpection of the Inftitute.

After thefe primary cafes, and having made different regulations for the feveral competitions, in the fine-arts, conftantly fucceeding each other, from the firft day of *Germinal* to the end of the year, the clafs has refumed the execution of an arrêt, by which government has demanded of the National Inftitute "the prefent ftate of the fciences, of letters and arts in France, at the epoch of 1789, of their progrefs from that epoch to the 1ft of *Vindemaire*, year 10; and the views of the Inftitute for their advancement, encouragement, and perfection."

Two of the fections of the Arts, Declamation and Painting, had made their Report before the changes which have recently taken place in the Inftitute. In the one, Citizen Grandmefnil had difplayed the refults of long and learned experience in his art; and in the other, Citizen Vincent had traced an hiftorical and defcriptive fketch of painting, from the time of Francis I. whofe character and perfonal qualities attracted the able artifts whom he invited from Italy, towards the middle of the XVth century. Thefe artifts produced others amongft us who furpaffed their archetypes. Vouet, le Pouffin, Le Sueur, Le Brun, Mignard, were the firft generation. Since that time, the French fchool has fhone with diftinguifhed luftre. At firft, a number of painters formed themfelves into a fociety, from an inherent love of the art, with a view to direct the pupils by a regular courfe of inftruction. This fociety was erected into an academy, in the year 1653; and twenty years after, Colbert annexed to it a fchool of the fine-arts, at Rome.

Undoubtedly Lewis XIV. and his minifter were not fo enamoured of the arts as Francis I. but they did more for their eftablifhment, by founding them upon inftitutions. Notwithftanding this, painting, and the arts in general, have declined fince that reign; the caufes of which have not been hitherto well explained.

The fection of painting confiders as one of the principal remoras, the dictatorfhip exercifed over the arts, by one man, whofe genius, however, contributed to their illuftration; Charles Le Brun, fupported by the favour and authority of the Prince, erected himfelf into an arbiter and difpenfer, both of the labours and the favours, and exacted from the other artifts an entire fubmiffion to his own tafte, which was an exclufive one, and to his character which was imperious: they were under a necef-

a neceſſity either to model themſelves agreeably to his ideas, or to be ſervile and perſecuted. All the productions bear the impreſſion of his ſeal, and had but one phyſiognomy. He preſcribed even to the ornaments of the locks and bolts of the gates of Verſailles, and the Meſſrs. Girardon themſelves worked upon his plans. Thus, in lieu of the genius and the originality which the great artiſts of that epoch would have impreſſed on the art, we find a cold monotony in the execution, and a dull uniformity in the deſign; for artiſts could only conſecrate their pencils to flattery. Some endured perſecution, others were removed to a diſtance. But after the death of Pouſſin, of Le Sueur, and Le Brun, there only remained the elements, as it were, of decay, which this laſt had prepared. This decay was ſudden and deplorable; for the art ſunk into utter contempt, under the reign of Lewis XV.

ASIATIC SOCIETY INSTITUTED IN BENGAL.

IN conformity with the deſign and plan of this inſtitution, Mr. Colebrooke has preſented to it an elaborate account of the religious ceremonies of the Hindus, particularly of thoſe of the Brahmens, from which we ſhall extract the leading articles.

Daily and frequent ablutions, and the ſtudy of the Veda, are among the moſt important duties attaching to the life of a Brahmen; next to theſe is the ſacrament of the manes, of deities, and of ſpirits, which conſiſts in oblations to fire, with prayers addreſſed to various divinities. The ceremony of conſecrating the fire, and of hallowing the ſacrificial implements, is the ground-work of all religious acts, and is thus performed.

Firſt the prieſt ſmears with cow-dung a level piece of ground, four cubits ſquare, free from all impurities. Having bathed and ſipped water, he ſits down, with his face towards the eaſt, and places a veſſel of water, with *cús-a* graſs on his left; then, dropping his right knee, and reſting on the ſpan of his left hand, he draws with a root of *cús-a* a line directed towards the eaſt. From the neareſt extremity of this line, he draws another, at right angles to it, and directed to the north. Upon this line he draws three others parallel, and equal in length to the firſt. The firſt line is yellow and ſacred to the earth; the ſecond is red, and ſacred to fire; the third black, and ſacred to *Brahmá*, the creator; the fourth blue, and ſacred to *Indra*, the regent of the firmament; the fifth, white, and ſacred to *Soma*. He next gathers up the duſt from the edges of theſe lines, and throws it away towards the north-eaſt, ſaying, "What was *(herein)* bad, is caſt away," and he concludes by ſprinkling water on the ſeveral lines.

Having thus prepared the ground for the ſacrificial fire, he takes a lighted ember and throws it away, ſaying, "I diſmiſs far away carnivorous fire; may it go to the realm of Yama, bearing ſin." He then places the fire before him, ſaying, "Earth! Sky! Heaven! fire alone remains here, may it convey my oblation to the Gods!" He next proceeds to place the *Brahmá*, or ſuperintending prieſt, which, in general, is nothing more than a bundle containing fifty blades of *cús-a* graſs, to repreſent the *Brahmá*; but upon very extraordinary occaſions, a learned *Brahmana* diſcharges the functions of the ſuperintending prieſt. The officiating prieſt takes up the veſſel of water, and walks round the fire, keeping his right ſide turned towards it; he then pours water near it, directing the ſtream towards the eaſt; he ſpreads *cús-a* graſs thereon; and croſſing his right knee over his left, without ſitting down, he takes up a ſingle blade of graſs, between the thumb and right finger of his left hand, and throws it away towards the ſouth-weſt, ſaying, "What was herein bad is caſt away." Next, touching the water, reſting the ſole of his right foot on his left ancle, and ſprinkling the graſs with water, he places the *Brahmá* on it, ſaying, "Sit on this ſeat until thy fee be paid."

If any profane word have been ſpoken during the preceding ceremony, atonement muſt now be made, by pronouncing a certain text; and if it be intended to make oblations of rice, mixed with milk, curds and butter, this is the proper time for mixing them; and the prieſt afterwards proceeds to name the earth, in the following prayer, which he pronounces with a downcaſt look, reſting both hands on the ground: "We adore this earth; this auſpicious and moſt excellent earth: do thou, O fire! reſiſt our enemies: thou doſt take on thee the power and office of other deities!" With blades of *cús-a* graſs held in his right hand, he muſt next ſtrew leaves of the ſame graſs on three ſides of the fire, arranging them regularly, ſo that the tip of one row ſhall cover the roots of the other. He then bleſſes the ten regions of ſpace; and riſing a little, puts ſome wood on the fire, with a ladle full of clarified butter, while he meditates in

in silence on *Brahmá*, the lord of creatures. After various other ceremonies, the priest sprinkles water all round the fire, while he pronounces this text; "Generous sun! approve this rite; approve the performer of it, that he may share its reward. May the celestial luminary, which purifies the intellectual soul, purify our minds. May the lord of speech make our prayers acceptable!"

Holding *cús-a* grass in both, he then recites an expiatory prayer, and throwing away the grass, he thus finishes the hallowing of the sacrificial implements: a ceremony which necessarily precedes all other religious rites. Another oblation to fire, consists of sacrifice to the nine planets, accompanied by as many prayers.

We now proceed to a description of funeral rites: When a man has no hopes of surviving, he is laid on a bed of *cús-a* grass, either in or out of the house, if he be a *Súdra*; but in the open air if he belong to another tribe. When he is at the point of death, donations of cattle, land, gold, silver, or other things, according to his ability, should be made by him, or by some other person in his name. His head should be sprinkled with water, drawn from the Ganges, and smeared with clay brought from the same river. A *Sálagráma** stone ought to be placed near the dying man; holy strains from the Veda or from sacred poems should be repeated aloud in his ears, and leaves of holy basil must be scattered over his head. When he expires, the corpse must be washed, perfumed, and decked with wreaths of flowers; a bit of tutenag, another of gold, a gem, and a piece of coral, should be put into the mouth of the corpse, and bits of gold in both nostrils, both eyes, and both ears. The corpse must be preceded by fire and by food, and be accompanied with musical instruments; a perfumed cloth must be thrown over it, which is the perquisite of the first who officiates at the funeral. The corpse is carried out by the southern gate of the town, if the deceased were a *Súdra*; by the western, if he were a *Brahmána*; by the northern if he belonged to the military class; and by the eastern portal, if he sprung from the mercantile tribe. Should the road pass through any inhabited place, a circuit must be made to avoid it; and when the procession has reached its destination, the corpse must be laid on a bed of *cús-a*. The relations having prepared the funeral pile with a sufficient quantity of fuel, it is to be lighted with any fire, except what is taken from another funeral pile, or from the abode of an outcast, or of a man belonging to the tribe of executioners, of a woman who has lately born a child, or of any person who is unclean. For a priest, the funeral pile must be lighted with consecrated fire.

When the body is laid on the pile, a relation of the deceased takes a lighted brand, and exclaims, "May the Gods with flaming mouths burn this corpse!" he then walks thrice round the pile, with his right hand towards it, and shifts the sacrificial cord to his right shoulder. The fire must be so managed that some bones may remain for the subsequent ceremony of gathering the ashes. While the pile is burning, the relations of the deceased take up seven pieces of wood, which they throw over their shoulders upon the fire, saying, "Salutations to thee, who dost consume flesh."

The body of a young child under two years old must not be burnt, but buried. It is decked with wreaths of fragrant flowers and carried out by the relations, who bury it in a clean spot, while a priest chaunts the song of *Yama*.

When funeral rites are performed for a person who died in a foreign country, or whose bones cannot be found, a figure is made with three hundred and sixty leaves of the butea, or as many woollen threads distributed so as to represent the several parts of the human body; round the whole must be tied a thong of leather, from the hide of a black antelope, and over that a woollen thread; it is then smeared with barley meal mixed with water, and must be burnt as an emblem of the corpse.

After the body has been burnt, all who have touched it must walk round the pile, keeping their left hands towards it, and taking care not to look at the fire. They then walk in procession, according to seniority, to a river, and after washing and again putting on their apparel, they advance into the stream. They then ask the deceased's representative, "Shall we present water?" If the deceased were an hundred years old, the answer must be simply "Do so:" but if he were not so aged,

* The Sálagrámas are black stones, that are commonly perforated by worms, or, as the Hindoos believe, by Vishnú, in the shape of a reptile. According to the number of perforations, and of spiral curves in each, the stone is supposed to contain Vishnú in various characters. The Sálagráma is found, upon trial, not to be calcareous: it strikes fire with steel, and effervesces a little with acids.

aged, the reply is, "Do so, but do not repeat the oblation." Upon this they all shift the sacerdotal string to the right shoulder, looking towards the south, and being clad in a single garment, without a mantle, they stir the water with the ring finger of the left hand, saying, "Waters purify us." With the same finger of the right hand, they throw up some water towards the south, and after plunging once under the surface of the river, they rub themselves with their hands. An oblation of water must be next presented from the joined palms of the hands, naming the deceased and the family from which he sprung, and saying, "May this oblation reach thee!"

When the persons who attended the funeral return home, and approach the house-door, they each bite three leaves of nimba between their teeth, sip water, and touch a branch of læmi with their right hand, while the priest says, "May fire grant us happiness!" and standing between a bull and a goat, they touch both those animals, while the priest recites an appropriate prayer: and before any one enter into his house, the priest says for him, "May I be firm like this stone!" upon which he stands.

During ten days, funeral cakes with libations are to be offered; and so long as the mourning lasts, the nearest relations of the deceased must not exceed one meal daily, nor eat flesh meat, nor any food seasoned with factitious salt; they must use a plate made of the leaves of any tree but the plantain, or take their food from the hands of some other persons; they must not handle a knife or any implement of iron; nor sleep upon a bed-stead, nor adorn their persons, but remain squalid, and refrain from perfumes, and other gratifications; they must likewise omit the daily ceremonies of ablution and divine worship. On the third, fifth, seventh and ninth days, the kinsmen assemble, bathe in the open air, offer tila and water to the deceased, and take a repast together, they place lamps at cross roads, and in their own houses, and likewise on the way to the cemetery, and they observe vigils in honour of the deceased.

We shall now notice some miscellaneous customs:—The householder is injoined to give daily alms, but no particular time is prescribed for the distribution of them: he is simply directed to give food to religious mendicants whenever they come to his door; but especially if they come at the time when food is ready for his own meal. It is also the common practice to feed a cow before the householder breaks his own fast. He either presents grass, water, and corn to her, with this text "Daughter of *Surabhi*, framed of five elements, auspicious, pure, holy, sprung from the sun, accept this food given by me;" or else, he conducts the kine to grass saying, "May cows, who are mothers of three worlds, and daughters of *Surabhi*, and who are beneficent, pure, and holy, accept the food given by me!"

Hindoo legislators have heaped together a multitude of precepts, many of them trivial and absurd. Some relate to diet, prohibiting many sorts of food, forbidding the constant use of others; in several, the time of taking nourishment is specified, and the persons with whom it is to be taken are particularly mentioned. Directions are given as to the posture in which a Hindoo must sit, and the point of the heavens to which he must look.

After washing his hands and feet, and sipping water without swallowing it, he sits down on a stool, or on a cushion, before his plate, which must be placed on a clean spot of ground, that has been wiped and smoothed, in a quadrangular form, if he be a *Brahmanà*; a triangular one, if he be a *Cshatriya*; circular, if he be a *Vaisya*; and in the shape of a cresent, if he belong to the fourth tribe. When the food is first brought in, he is required to bow to it, raising both hands, in the form of humble salutation, to his forehead, and saying, "May this be always ours;" that is, "May food never be deficient." When he has sat down, he should lift the plate with his left hand and bless the food, saying, "Thou art invigorating." He sets it down, naming the three words, or if the food be handed to him, he says, "May Heaven give thee," and receives it with these words, "The earth accepts thee;" before he begins eating, he must move his hand round the plate, to insulate it, or his own person rather, from the rest of the company. He next offers five lumps of food to *Yama*, by five different titles; he sips and swallows water, he makes five oblations to breath by five distinct names, and, lastly, he wets both eyes. He then eats his repast in silence, lifting his food with all the fingers of his right hand, and afterwards again sips water, saying, "Ambrosial fluid! thou art the couch of *Vishnu* and of food."

The Reverend Dr. John has laid before the same society a summary account of the life and writings of *Avyar*, a Tamul female philosopher, from which it appears the

ſhe was a Polytheiſt, and worſhipped the GOD SUPPIRAMANIEN, who is conſidered by the Hindoos to be the protector of learning and ſcience, as Mercury was among the Greeks. Some pretend ſhe was a goddeſs, one of *Brima*'s wives, and had been guilty of a treſpaſs, for which ſhe had been driven from heaven to earth, where ſhe was condemned to remain till ſhe had performed atonement for her ſin, by ſevere and long repentance. On earth, ſhe compoſed her moral writings, for the benefit of mankind, and particularly for youth. On account of her divine origin, ſhe is greatly reſpected. Others take her to be one of the ſeven wiſe or moral philoſophers, in whom the *Tamuls* glory as well as the ancient Greeks. All theſe ſeven wiſe perſons belonged to the ſame family, were of the ſame parents, but were educated by different charitable guardians. One in the royal palace, by a king; the other in a hut of a baſket-maker; another by a Bramin; another even by an outcaſt; at length they all turned out ſages. Their father was *Perali*, and their grandfather *Vedamoli*, both great ſaints and philoſophers. The latter ſaw once in the night a bright ſtar falling down, in a village inhabited by outcaſts, upon a houſe in which a girl was juſt born. By his prophetic power, he diſcovered that this girl would be one day married to his ſon, *Perali*, who was then twelve years of age, which made him very uneaſy.

He communicated his ſorrow to his fellow Bramins: they were ſtruck with terror, and they deliberated as to the diſpoſal of the infant. The father of it was called, and was aſked which ought to ſuffer, his child, or the revered caſt of the Bramins? The poor man anſwered very ſubmiſſively, "I deliver up my child to you; do with her what you think proper." It was at length determined to put it in a box, and, floating it on the river *Kaveri*, to leave it to the deſtiny of the Deity. During this tranſaction, the old prophet ordered his ſon to go and look at the child before it was committed to the water, and ſee if he could diſcover any diſtinguiſhing mark on her body: this he did; the matter was now dropt, and the old man died ſoon after.

When the poor little naiad was thus floating to a remote country, a Bramin was one morning at the river, waſhing and performing his uſual devotions and ceremonies; he ſaw the box coming on, and inſtead of finding a treaſure, as he had anticipated, he diſcovered in it a new-born ſmiling girl. Having no children, though he had often prayed to obtain that bleſſing, he imagined his deity had heard his prayers, and favoured him with this child. He put her to nurſe, and provided for her education as his own daughter. Meanwhile, young *Perali* having been well inſtructed in philoſophy, began, after the example of his father, to travel as a *Njani* to viſit holy places, and to converſe with ſaints and philoſophers for his improvement.

On theſe travels, he came accidentally to the houſe of the Bramin, who had adopted the girl, and in a few years married her. Not long after, he diſcovered the mark by which he knew ſhe was the ſame perſon that had formerly been abandoned to the waves. Diſtracted at his ſituation, he reſolved to leave her. She wandered about in ſearch of him, weeping and deploring her loſs. At length ſhe was taken under the protection of a Bramin, as a companion to his own daughters. After ſhe had lived in this ſituation ſeveral years, the good man died, and left her part of his fortune, with which ſhe built a *ſheltrum*, where ſhe paſſed her days religiouſly, affording accommodations to travellers who might paſs that way. To theſe ſhe uſed to relate the events of her own life, requeſting them at the ſame time to give ſome account of their hiſtory. In a few years her huſband came, and was entertained by her as a pilgrim. They knew not each other, till ſhe related to him her hiſtory. He then took her as his wife, upon her engaging to do every thing he ſhould command. She had by him ſeven children, who became the philoſophers before mentioned. This was, indeed, no great wonder, as they were born with the gifts of ſpeech and of wiſdom. She was ordered by her huſband to expoſe the children in the woods, in the open air, leaving them to Providence, to which ſhe yielded implicit obedience, though not without the greateſt reluctance and inward grief. The children, however, each though but a few days old, are ſaid to have ſpoken to her, and given reaſons why ſhe ſhould be reſigned to her fate. They were found and educated by perſons of different ranks. It was *Avyar*'s fate to be educated by a poet; the time in which ſhe lived was about the ninth century of the Chriſtian æra.

Among other ſciences, ſhe was well acquainted with chemiſtry, and became an adept, poſſeſſing the power of making gold, and a celebrated medicine which preſerves life to a great age, and by the virtue of which ſhe lived 240 years.

Such

Such is the fabulous narration of this person, which, however, is differently represented in several Tamul ancient writings. Her performances authenticate her existence; these are little moral treatises under different titles. They are introduced in the Tamul schools, and read by the children amongst the first books which they learn to read. The sentences are all short and contain some moral precept or maxim. They are arranged according to the order of the Tamul alphabet, each begins with a letter; therefore it is called the Golden Alphabet of the Tamuls. The following precepts will shew the nature and spirit of her writings. "Do not use thy hands to do mischief.—Do not desire stolen goods.—Keep strictly to the laws of thy country.—What thou doest, do with propriety.—Speak not disrespectfully of the Deity.—He who is without knowledge, is like a blind man.—Gain by deceit will at last be lost."

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL,

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

ACCORDING to the annual Report of the visitors, on the accounts of the ROYAL INSTITUTION for 1803, and on the progress and state of the Institution, it appears that the expenditure of the year 1803, has been only 1578l. 6s. 5d. and in this total of expence are included all the recent improvements in the laboratory, model-room, and lecture-room, &c. and some small part of what has been expended for the library and collection of minerals. Besides the return of some annual subscribers who had quitted the Institution, there has been, since the commencement of the present season, the addition of three proprietors, three life subscribers, 175 annual subscribers, and 242 ladies and young persons subscribing to the Lectures only; and the sum received for subscriptions and proprietors' shares, from the 1st January to the 31st March, 1804, has amounted to 1902l. 12s. The Lectures, Experiments, &c. are now regularly and fully attended; and there is every reason to suppose, that a general interest in favour of the establishment has been created among the inhabitants of the metropolis. The laboratory, which had been formed some years since, on a limited scale, has this year been enlarged to the size of 48½ feet by 34½, by the addition of the old workshop; on the side of which, and under flues already existing, three additional furnaces have been constructed, and the remainder of the space has been fitted up with seats, as a theatre, for those who attend the Experiments of Research; an arched opening being made in the wall, in front of the table of the laboratory. The chemical apparatus has been improved, and this part of the establishment is now found to answer very completely the end of enabling the Professor of Chemistry, and his assistants, to prepare materials for the Chemical Lectures, and to carry on original inquiries upon new objects of science. A collection of minerals has been formed during the last year, principally from presents liberally made by some of the proprietors and subscribers; and this collection, which already consists of more than 3000 specimens, will, it is presumed, when arranged and described, be found a very useful part of the Institution. Great progress has been made in completing the library, the plan for which was formed previous to the last annual meeting, and is noticed in the Report of the visitors at that period. The old lecture-room, rendered useless by that which has been built on a larger scale, has been fitted up with shelves on three sides, and a gallery, constructed at half the height, so as to make every shelf accessible. The lists of books undertaken to be furnished, have been mostly since delivered, and purchases have been made in the different branches, as opportunities have offered; in particular, the library of the late Thomas Astle, Esq. purchased for 1000 guineas, has proved an important acquisition to the collection, furnishing in itself almost every book in ancient British History, Topography, and Antiquities, besides a variety of scarce and valuable books in other classes. Of the total sum of 4846l. 15s. raised by a separate subscription for this express purpose, and increased by interest of exchequer-bills to 4922l. there has been expended in fitting up the room 207l. 11s. in salaries and other expences 47l. 5s. 6d. and in books 2559l.

2559l. 10s. 4d.; the residue (excepting 169l. 14s. 4d. in hand for present supply, and 131l. 5s. subscriptions not yet paid) remaining invested in exchequer-bills, till opportunities of suitable purchases offer. On the whole, such is the forward state of the collection and arrangements, that the managers expect to be enabled to open the room to the proprietors and subscribers in a few weeks.

Mr. BARROW who has published so satisfactory an Account of the Cape of Good Hope, has announced, a New Account of the Embassy of Lord Macartney to the Court of China. It will appear in a few days, and will be accompanied with Engravings.

Mr. EDWARD WILLIAMS, the Welsh Bard, is preparing for the press a new edition, with additions, of his Poems, Lyric and Pastoral; to which will be prefixed, an Introductory Essay on Pastoral Poetry; also, an Account of the Ancient British Bards and Druids, their Institutes, Poetry, Ethics, Theology, Arts of Memory, &c.—With a few Ancient Welsh Melodies, to which some of the Songs are adapted.

Dr. TURNER intends to publish his work, entitled the Principles of the Newtonian Philosophy; or, a Mathematical Demonstration of the Properties of Nature, the latter end of this month. It will be comprised in one volume, 8vo.

A new edition of Mr. JOSHUA STEELE's ingenious Treatise on the Measure and Melody of Speech, with a popular Commentary, and some Improvements on the System of Notation invented by that gentlemen, is intended either to proceed or to accompany Mr. THELWALL's work on the Physiology of Elocution. According to the system of the lecturer, physiology and the laws of musical proportion are the bases of elocutionary science; these two works are, therefore, intended to throw light upon each other; and to render so much both of anatomical and musical research, as may be useful in correcting the tones and inflections of the voice, and in removing impediments and ungraceful habits of speech, interesting to the student of polite and general literature, and intelligible even to those readers who are not initiated into the minutiæ of those abstract subjects.

The Chichester press, which has been lately brought to such particular notice by Hayley's Life of Cowper, will shortly produce a second edition of Mr. ROBERDEAU's "Fugitive Verse and Prose," with considerable additions.

A very improper and unfounded reference to the name of Mrs. DUNCOMBE, of Canterbury, having found place in several Journals, relative to a supposed *collection* of the correspondence of Richardson being in her possession, we are authorized to state, that Mrs. Duncombe possessed no letters of that eminent writer, besides his correspondence with her; the whole of which she liberally and voluntarily consigned to the care of Mrs. BARBAULD, to be incorporated in the general assemblage of Richardson's Correspondence, which is to be published in a few days, under the direction of that lady.

Mr. WEBSTER, lecturer in philosophy, has ready for publication, Elements of Natural Philosophy, explaining the Laws and Principles of Attraction, Gravitation, Mechanics, Pneumatics, Hydrostatics, Hydraulics, and Optics, with a general View of the Solar System; adapted to public and private instruction, and illustrated with a great number of diagrams.

The original Correspondence of J. J. ROUSSEAU with Madame LATOUR DE FRANQUEVILLE and M. DU PEYRON, the friend to whom he bequeathed his manuscripts, relating to his difference with DAVID HUME, &c. &c. Attested by the executors of M. du Peyron and the Magistrates of Neufchatel; translated from the French, just published at Paris, will be ready for sale in a few days.

Mr. RICHARD PARKINSON, author of "The Experienced Farmer," late of Orange Hill, near Baltimore, proposes to publish by subscription, in one volume octavo, a work under the title of The Experienced Farmer's Tour in America; exhibiting in a copious and familiar view the American system of agriculture and breeding of cattle, with its recent improvements.

Mr. W. IRELAND intends to publish, by subscription, a romance, under the title of St. Columba; or, the Abbot of Oronza; interspersed with Legendary Ballads, and a Poetical Introduction to the Reader, in Vindication of this Species of Literary Publication.

Mr. THELWALL has just concluded a very successful Course of Lectures on the Science and Practice of Elocution, to a numerous audience, at Edinburgh; where also he has been employed upon some serious cases of impediments of speech, for the cure of which he has discovered a new and efficacious process. His Course of Lectures is to be repeated at Liverpool, in the ensuing autumn; and will be commenced in London, during the course of the

the winter-season. Mr. Thelwall purposes to establish in London, a Seminary for the Instruction of Persons who are afflicted either with Natural or with Habitual Impediments; and to give Private Instructions in the different Branches of Elocution—Reading, Recitation, and Oratory.

We are enabled to state, that the new Planet described in the news-papers, as having been recently discovered by Dr. OLBERS has not yet been seen in England; and the astronomers of this country consider the paragraph to be a fabrication.

A Mr. GELL has advertised a new work, on the subject of the well known work, by Mr. Chevalier, relative to the Scite of Troy. The subject appeared to be exhausted by various writers; but it is stated, that Mr. Gell has collected some facts that are likely to interest many lovers of classical antiquities.

For several months past preparations have been making for a new Periodical Work, upon a plan at once so novel and interesting, as to challenge the attention of all patrons of literature. It is intended to publish, monthly, a General History; or, Collection of New Voyages and Travels: to consist of the Productions of eminent Modern Travellers in every quarter of the globe. One feature of the work will be, that a considerable portion of each volume will consist of Voyages and Travels which have never before been published, and the copyright of which will belong exclusively to the undertaking in question. It will also contain Translations of the Works of celebrated Travellers from every European language, and a full analysis of all interesting publications of this class, which may henceforward appear in our own country, but in a form too expensive for general circulation.

The Rev. ROGER KINGDON has in the press, a work on the Authenticity, Uncorrupted Preservation, and Credibility, of the Books of the New Testament; translated from the German of Dr. Less, late Professor at Gottingen.

Dr. HARRINGTON has now in the press, to be ready in June or July, a Complete Overthrow of the French Theory of Chemistry; proving its unstable principles, upon the most clear and satisfactory evidence.

The "Dance of Death," a subject considered by HOLBEIN worthy of his pencil, will be republished in the course of the present month, with the thirty original Etchings, by HOLLAR.

The Court Companion and Peerage Directory, a work that will be very useful in the *beau monde*, will be ready before the king's birth-day. It will be accompanied by a short Introduction to Heraldry, the Arms of the Nobility, and several useful Lists of Tables.

An entertaining book on the various Qualifications of the Dog, is nearly ready for publication, illustrated by a great number of curious anecdotes of that trusty animal, by Mr JOSEPH TAYLOR.

The numerous MSS. collected by the late Rev. JAMES GRANGER, Vicar of Shiplake, in Oxfordshire, for a continuation of his Biographical History of England, we understand, are now under revision by the Rev. M NOBLE, F. A. S. L. and E.—One volume, containing the Reigns of King William and Mary and of Queen Ann, will be published with all convenient speed. The continuation will come down to the end of King George II.

The Anti-Corsican; or, War of Liberty; a series of Letters addressed to the Inhabitants of the United Empire, and first published in the Star, under the signature of Galgacus, is in the press, and will be published in a few days. These patriotic and well written letters have been collected into one publication, to gratify the wishes of numbers who had not been able to procure copies of the papers in which they first appeared.

The amateurs of fine printing may now be gratified with copies of the Philosophical Magazine, printed on royal paper, and embellished with proof impressions of the plates, which are chiefly by Lowry, and superior to any thing of the kind ever before given in a periodical publication. Only about 50 copies have been printed off on the large paper, and they have not made their appearance sooner, because the idea of printing a few fine copies did not occur till after the 8th number was published.

Mr. BYERLY has in the press a work under the title of Continental Sketches, comprizing a portrait of Revolutionary Holland, and an Essay on the Ancient and Modern Histories of the Low Countries, and an Enquiry into the Political and Commercial Interests of the Dutch.

Miss HAMILTON has another work in great forwardness.

Mr. GEMINGHAM, Mr. CLARKE, Mr. HOLDEN, and Mr. PALMER are Candidates for the Arabic Professorship, vacant by the death of Professor CARLISLE. The Oriental languages are now much in fashion at Cambridge.

An Analysis of Dr. PALEY's Natural Theology,

Theology, after the manner of the analyses of his "Moral Philosophy," and "Evidences of Christianity," will be published in the course of the present month. These analyses have been found very useful to lecturers and pupils, who study the valuable originals.

Mr. CROWE, lecturer at the Royal Institution, is printing a new edition of his "Lewesdon Hill," with additional poems, in a pocket volume.

Dr. LEMPRIERE is engaged in printing a new and improved edition, in 4to. of his "*Bibliotheca Classica.*"

Mr. SOTHEBY, is about to publish his Translation of Wieland's Oberon, in small volumes, with engravings.

Mr. POLWHEELE is preparing a new edition of his "Old English Gentleman," with other poems.

A pocket edition of the late Bishop LAW's "Life of Christ," with Memoirs of the author, is about to be published.

The following is said to be a good preparation for vinegar. To thirteen quarts of water, add half a pint of brandy, four ounces of tartar of wine, twelve ounces of sugar, and six of yeast. The tartar and sugar are to be dissolved in warm water, adding the yeast, so as to form a thick solution, which, being mixed with the brandy, must be poured into the cask, which is to be placed in a warm situation for six weeks. Before the cask, which is to be made of oak, is bunged, the ingredients should be shaken together.

The smell of garlic is so inimical to moles, that, to get rid of them, it is sufficient to introduce a few heads of garlic into their subterraneous walks. It has also been employed with success against grubs and snails.

Citizen J. VIALARD, at the *ci-devant* College of Harcourt, *Rue de la Harpe*, at Paris, has been employed for several years on the art of restoring, or regenerating, books, designs, outlines, prints, &c. The public is primarily indebted to the learned Chaptal for this valuable discovery; but Citizen Vialard has carried it to a high degree of perfection. He acknowledges that he has had instructions from the best masters; and that he has discovered nothing peculiar in the art, but the improvement of it, both in the use and in the composition of acid liquors, and in having been the first to render it applicable to the purposes of commerce. His first lessons were given by M. Roux, whose talents for the repairing of prints are above all eulogium. He is indebted to M. Roger, an excellent artist in all that relates to the purification of oils, (of the Cloister St. Benoit,) for his acquaintance with the composition of acids. M. Heraud, an apothecary, now residing at Briondes, has likewise communicated the result of his observations; and the experiments which they have made together, have been so much the more useful, in that they have conducted Citizen Vialard to the composition of a new liquor, indispensible for removing greasy substances, and recovering paper that is mouldy, rotten, and even damaged by sea-water. M. Bozerian, the elder, whose talents are well known, has communicated the process of restoring to paper the strong tone which it had lost, either from its antiquity, or from its having been stained by acids. His judicious observations have been of singular help in difficult circumstances. Citizen Vialard has not been discouraged in his career by difficulties, seemingly without number, and which might be considered as almost insurmountable. His first experiments served to strengthen his confidence. The flattering testimonies of the Conservators of the National Libraries, and of others, the most distinguished by their knowledge of ancient books, attracted the fostering regards of the learned societies, all of whom have pronounced in his favour. Citizen Vialard can now, therefore, announce both to the amateurs, and to those engaged in trade, the infallible means of restoring valuable articles, the antiquity of which is a fresh call upon our gratitude to the inventors of the typographic art; but whose bad condition seems to say to the proprietors, *Nolite nos tangere*—Touch us not. According to Citizen Vialard, the manutention (or handling) of spoiled paper is familiar to him. He is well acquainted with the difference of printer's ink, and the superior care that is required in meddling with what has been used in one age, to what has been used in another. The composition of different acid liquors renders the application of them more easy and safe; and he avers that he can make a splendid book of one that is worm-eaten, mouldy, rotten, and that has been even drenched in the sea-water; and that books in this deplorable state, which have been consigned to him, have recovered their former beauty and freshness.

Notice relative to certain animals brought from the cabinet of Meyer, and sent by M. VAN MARUM to the Museum of Natural History at Paris.—1. The Cephalotte (*vespertilio cephalotes*). This species

species of bat is in all respects analogous to the *roussette*: — it resembles it in the form of the molar teeth, in having a nail on the second digit of the fore paws, in the shortness of the tail, &c.; but it seemed, however, excluded from that genus on account of the incisores, which Pallas found to the number of two in the upper jaw: these teeth, which were altogether wanting in the lower jaw, had been broken out; an accident pretty frequent with bats. This has been ascertained, by finding in the cephalotte that has arrived at the Museum, four incisores in each jaw, as in the whole tribe of roussettes. This observation leaves no longer any room for doubt with respect to the general determination of the *vespertilio cephalotes*. — 2. The Weazel of Java. Seba is the only author that has made mention of this species, and who has given a figure of it in his forty-eighth plate. Systematic authors had not ventured to consider it as a distinct species. It bears the strongest analogy to a ferret, but deviates from it in its skin, or colour of a fallow brown, and by yellow spots above the eyes. — 3. A Tatou with ten bands. This is only a variety of the cachicame, or of the tatou with nine bands. — 4. A Hedge-hog of Malacca. The one just received at the Museum, is probably one of the young individuals designed or figured by Seba; it has a closer affinity to the hedge-hogs of Europe, than to those of Madagascar. — 5. A new species of shrew-mouse (*sorex alba*). The figure of this Shrew-mouse is found in the Thesaurus of Seba, plate 33, fig. 7.; but as it is there given under the name of American Rat, it has been neglected, and does not occur in any systematic work. Its teeth resemble, in number and form, that of our European shrew-mouse; it is three times greater, and all white; its tail is covered with long hairs, rare and verticiliated, or curled upward. Although preserved in liquor, it yields a very strong scent of musk. Seba observes, that it feeds chiefly upon nuts.

Lately at Paris, in the School of Natation, the first experiment was made of a cloth-boat, impermeable to air and water) the invention of Citizen DESQUINEMARD, Mechanical Engineer and Member of the Society of Inventions and Discoveries) in presence of Citizen Bralle, Hydraulic Engineer in Chief of the Department of the Seine; as likewise of Citizen Magin, Inspector-General of Navigation, and of several members of different learned societies. The results of these experiments were such, that the directors of the manufactory were cogently induced to submit them to the inspection of the Class of Physical and Mathematical Sciences of the Institute, with a view to decide on the useful purposes to which this novel invention may be applied. In the interim, the boat is open every day to the inspection of all comers at the manufactory, in the Rue Notre Dame des Champs, at Paris, Fauxbourg St. Germain.

An experiment has lately been made at Lyons to try the effects of vaccination in preserving fine-woolled sheep from the ravages of the scab, which prevailed in the neighbourhood, and had already extended its pernicious influence to a flock of common sheep, belonging to M. FLANDRES D'ESPINAY. Another flock of the Merinos breed, belonging to the same gentleman, was submitted to vaccination, which produced its usual effect, and preserved the flock in the midst of the contagion. Forty of the sheep which had undergone the operation were placed among the infected flock, but they withstood the attacks of the disease, while not one of those which had not been vaccinated escaped.

The following is a prize-question proposed at Paris:—"What are the characters that in animal and vegetable matter distinguish the active and passive substances in the operation of fermentations?"

M. DE LA HAYE discovered, during his travels, a species of wheat, a single grain of which produces a trunk with from twelve to eighteen shoots. Each shoot has a bunch composed of ten or twelve grains. This discovery has been announced to the Minister of the Interior in France, and from it much advantage is expected.

Baron D'ARETIN, librarian to the Elector of Bavaria, has discovered an old manuscript of the thirteenth century, containing a Treatise on the Greek Fire, with an account of the method of preparing it, and a process for manufacturing gunpowder similar to that followed at present.

M. KLAPROTH has written a Paper on the Nature of a Saline substance observed and collected in the Botanical Garden of Palermo, on the Bark of the (*Morus Alba*) White Mulberry Tree. The pure acid from this substance he proposes to call *moronilic*, and its saline combination *moronitates*.

A new periodical work has been established at Petersburgh, under the title of the Petersburgh Imperial Journal of Trade. From it we learn that the trade of

of that city is in a rapidly increasing state. The exports in 1742 were equal to 2,479,656 roubles; in 1802, they were equal to 30,498,663 roubles.

M. DIEUDONNE has discovered that the seeds of gooseberries, washed, dried, and roasted, are a good substitute for coffee. When mixed in equal parts of real coffee, the taste does not all differ from that of ordinary coffee.

It has been discovered, from the Transactions of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, for the year 1700, that animal electricity, or Galvanism, was known at that period.

COLLET DESCOSTILS has announced a new metal found in the black dust left by platina, when dissolved in the nitro-muriatic acid. The principal properties of this metal are:—it gives a red colour to the triple salts of platina; with the triple ammoniacal salt of platina it is precipitated; it is easily reduced; it dissolves readily in acids, when in the metallic state; the oxides are green and blue, or at least communicate these colours to the acids in which they are dissolved, and they seem to be volatile. C. Descostils found that the sand which accompanies platina contains *titanium*, when susceptible of attraction by the magnet; and, that when not so, it contains *chrome*. Fourcroy and Vauquelin have written on the same subject, and admit the discovery to belong to C. Descostils.

Professor VALLI and Dr. PEZRONI have left Constantinople for Natolia, to make further experiments on the means of extirpating the plague.

The following is M. WOOLF's method of measuring the contents of any pipe: "Square the diameter in inches, and the product will be the number of pounds of water in every yard length of the pipe; or, if the last figure be cut off, or considered as a decimal, the remaining figures will give ale-gallons in the yard."

A new Philosophical Journal has been lately established at Madrid, the object of which is to treat of physical and mathematical sciences, natural history, agriculture, the different branches of literature, and the fine arts.

A curious Petrifaction has been discoveredat Vaucelles, in the north of France. A workman, in breaking a stone that came from the ruins of the Abbey, divided it into two parts, one of which presented the impression of a fish, and the other the same fish in *relievo*. Upon careful examination it was found to be a fish in the most excellent state of preservation. It appears to be of the abdominal class, and a salmon. The scales are of a violet colour mixed with yellow; the colours of the impression and of the *relievo* are the same. The stone was originally taken from a quarry in the neighbourhood of Vaucelles, which has been long abandoned. But if further observations were made upon the stones of this quarry, they might exhibit the same phenomena as the mountain near Verona.

The late Mr. HUMBOLDT descended into the crater of the volcano of Torcello, which still burns, to the depth of seventy toises; being only about fifteen toises from the bottom. He stated, in one of his letters, that the examination of this volcano would enable him to throw considerable light on the nature of these terrible phenomena.

A root of jalap, brought originally from Charlestown, is in a very flourishing state in the garden belonging to the Museum of Natural History in France.

The Agust Earth, hitherto supposed to be a simple earth, has been discovered by C. F. BUCHOLZ, to be only phosphate of lime.

The Royal Academy of St. Petersburg have received letters dated the 25th of last October, at Santa Cruz, in the island of Teneriffe, from their correspondent M. VON KRUSENSTERN, the commander of the two Russian ships, which have sailed on a voyage round the world. Their voyage from Falmouth to this place was extremely expeditious. On the 25th of October, the ships had already taken on board a supply of water and wine, and were preparing to set sail the following day for Rio Janeiro, in the Brazils, where they are to remain some weeks. On the voyage, in north lat. 37° 40′, and 3° 28′ east long. from the first meridian, the expedition had an opportunity of observing a most remarkable meteor. On the 10th of October, in the evening, they saw in the south-west a large fire-ball, which, at the height of fifteen degrees, took a direction, completely horizontal, towards the north-west, when it burst. It had a very long tail, which was so bright that that the whole ship was for the space of a minute illuminated by it. The most remarkable circumstance, however, attending it, and which indeed is almost without a parallel, was the uncommon power of the luminous matter; as bright streaks continued visible in that quarter for upwards of an hour after the fire-ball had burst.

LIST

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS IN MAY.

☞ *As the List of New Publications, contained in the Monthly Magazine, is the ONLY COMPLETE LIST PUBLISHED, and consequently the only one that can be useful to the Public for purposes of general reference; it is requested that Authors and Publishers will continue to communicate Notices of their Works, (post paid), and they will always be faithfully inserted FREE of EXPENCE.*

ANTIQUITIES.

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We fhall find more difficulty in defcribing the merits of this invention, than we did thofe of the laft. The drawings that accompany Mr. Medhurft's fpecification, are neceffary to the illuftration of his machinery. He firft condenfes the air of the atmofphere, in a ftrong and clofe veffel, by means of a wind-mill, fo as to make it from ten to twenty times more denfe than it is in its natural ftate: the denfe air from the magazine is conducted through a pipe to the top of a cylinder, where it acts upon a pifton, by its elafticity, without the aid of fire, and by thefe means keeps the machine in conftant motion for a time, proportioned to the capacity of the magazine, though the wind do not blow. The object of this invention is to accumulate and preferve the irregular power which the wind produces, fo that it may be applied to machinery, to produce an uniform and regular motion whenever it is wanted. The wind-mill fails are conftructed in the ufual vertical manner; but if a greater power is required than can be obtained in that manner, they are then conftructed according to a method defcribed in the fpecification.

By means of an inclined plane and fcrew, the condenfing pifton is made to work a long or a fhort ftroke according to the ftrength of the wind, and the denfity of the air in the magazine. When the wind is ftrong, or the air in the magazine not much condenfed, the inclined plane is to be fet at a great angle, that the pifton may make a long ftroke, and drive into the magazine a greater quantity of air; but when the wind is weak, or the air in the magazine ftrongly condenfed, the inclined plane muft be fet at a lefs angle. Thus the full effect of the leaft wind will be obtained, as well as of the greateft.

The regulator for raifing or depreffing the inclined plane is next defcribed by means of drawings: and the form of the magazine is faid to be fpherical, or cylindrical, with femi-fpherical ends, according to the fituation and circumftances. The materials are copper, plate-iron, or caft-iron; and when large, caft or wrought into fegments, and fcrewed together, being painted or varnifhed in the infide, to make them air-tight. Where it is practicable, fays the patentee, "I make an excavation under ground, fo much below the furface, that the incumbent earth may be fufficient to refift the force of the confined air, and line the excavation with lead, copper, or caft-iron, or with bricks or tiles cemented together, and covered on the infide with pitch, paint, varnifh, or any bituminous matter, to render it air-tight; and to and from the magazine I conduct the air by a ftrong caft iron pipe, on or near the top of which muft be a fafety valve, for the fecurity of the magazine, and a ftopt cock, to clofe the pipe occafionally.'

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For long-sighted persons, the form of each glass must be such that the convex surface shall be more curved than the concave, by which the rays are converged; and the degree of curvature of the convex surface of the glass is to be increased in proportion as the person is more long-sighted.

Observation.—This patent has occasioned some controversy between the patentee and Mr. Wm. Jones, who not only denies the advantages which Mr. Wollaston conceives to be attached to the *meniscus* glass, but avers, that so far from being a new invention, he has long been possessed of a spectacle glass made in the form for which this patent was obtained.

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If any honour be attached to the title, Mr. Owen ought to be a R. A.—he is not even an associate. His picture, No. 1, is admirably drawn; his Beggars, and Cottage Door, are each of them so capitally painted, that we scarce know which to prefer.

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No. 207. *Narcissus and Echo*——*I. M. W. Turner, R. A.*

So melts the youth, and languishes away,
His beauty withers, and his limbs decay;
And none of those attractive charms remain
To which the slighted Echo su'd in vain.
She saw him in his present misery,
Whom, spite of all her wrongs, she griev'd to see:
She answer'd sadly to the lover's moan,
Sigh'd back his sighs, and groan'd to every groan.
"Ah! youth, belov'd in vain"! Narcissus cries;
"Ah! youth, belov'd in vain!" the nymph replies.
"Farewel!" says he: the parting sound scarce fell
From his faint lips, but she replied, "Farewel!"

This is a very classical, and capital picture; the Echo behind the tree is poetically conceived, and correctly drawn, and the whole scene peculiarly appropriate to the subject, though the foreground is slovenly, which seems to arise from either affectation or negligence, and we are sorry to see any traces of either one or the other in the work of an artist who possesses so many superior requisites for ranking so high in his profession. If a little more brilliancy had been given to the foreground, it would have brought out the tints in the middle distance, which are very fine indeed.

Whoever has seen many of the works of Poussin, will instantly recognize the manner, and, in some degree, the scenery of that great master, who studied the ancient statutes and *basso-relievos* with so much idolatry that his colouring borders on the marble; and it has been sometimes said, he peopled his landscapes with the beings of another world. However, as his subjects were frequently taken from Ovid and other poets, it was perhaps more than justifiable to introduce ideal figures. The same reasoning will apply to this picture, if we consider that the characters are of the poet's creation; but in Mr. Turner's View of Edinburgh, from Caulton-hill, No. 373, he might as well have attended a little to common nature, and surely it is of infinitely too brown a tint. This, considering the great merit of the picture in other particulars, is to be regretted: the burst of light beyond the bridge is magnificent; the group in Highland dresses are picturesque; and the cattle in the foreground are truly Scotch—they are neither bred, nor fed, nor fatted, in England. But, to return to the Echo—the colouring is too chaste and sober for the common eye, which is invariably attracted by tinsel and glare, the mere fustian and bombast of the art.

It is curious to consider the different medium through which very superior artists have seen and represented nature; but for one that admires the severe and modest colouring of Rafaelle, there are ten who are dazzled by the forcible and luxuriant tints of Rubens; but when our modern painters attempt to imitate the former, we have sometimes seen figures resembling statues; and in the place of the splendid brilliancy of the Fleming, they give us the gaudy glitter of a modern tea-board.

To contrast the manner of any of the common people of the palette with Mr. Turner, would not afford a fair example: but

but Mr. Loutherbourg is a giant in his art: of his glowing and spirited style we think with high respect; but his pictures have sometimes a tumult that more than borders on the *extravaganza*. In No. 116, he has chosen a scene, which gives him full scope for indulging his favourite manner in its fullest extent. It is

An Avalanche or Ice-fall, in the Alps, near the Scheideck, in the Valley of Louterbrunuen. P. I. De Loutherbourg, R. A.

This is a spirited, striking, and most forcible picture. It represents a torrent of snow and ice rolling from the adjacent heights with such impetuosity as to destroy a bridge, on which were two men, one of whom is plunged, with the fragments of the arches, into the cataract, and the other is delineated in the act of endeavouring to escape to the land, which exhibits every mark of devastation: trees torn up by the violence of the tempest, and peasants displaying every possible mark of terror and dismay. When we say *every possible mark*, we mean to include the studied attitude and start of the heroes and heroines *that strut and fret their hour upon the stage*, in which these good people seem better versed than one would expect from either their habits or insulated situation; for they do not appear to be travellers but natives. This gives it rather a theatrical air, and by a natural coincidence leads the mind to an admirably conceived, and inimitably well executed, scene, painted for a playhouse, rather than to what the children call *right earnest tempest*, in a mountainous country. From this and some other circumstances, a worshipper of Rafaelle or Poussin would say, the picture is *rather* overcharged; be that as it may, if taken as a whole, it is such a picture as no other artist in this country could paint.

No. 150. A Summer Evening. P. I. De Loutherbourg, R. A.

The curfew tolls the knell of parting day,
The lowing herd winds slowly o'er the lea.

Of the picturesque Elegy, from which the quotation informs us this picture is painted, Dr. Johnson truly says—— "It abounds with images which find a mirror in every mind; and with sentiments to which every bosom returns an echo."—The consequence of this universal admiration is, that the stanzas with which the poem opens, are imprest on the memory of every one who sees the picture, and the lines which follow in the poem occur to every reader of those quoted in the Catalogue. Now, unluckily, there are scarcely any two scenes that can be imagined more opposite to each other, than Mr. De Loutherbourg's red-hot landscape, and the following picture drawn by the poet

The ploughman homeward plods his weary way,
And leaves the world *to darkness* and to me.
Now fades the glimmering landscape on the sight,
And all the air a solemn stillness holds;
Save where the beetle wheels his droning flight,
And drowsy tinklings lull the distant folds;
Save that from yonder ivy mantled tower,
The moping owl does to *the moon* complain.

The mouldings on the tower, in this twilight scene, are so highly coloured that they look like gilt picture-frames. The ploughmen of this country, we believe, usually bring home the horses without the plough, which they leave in the field, until they return to their labour on the following morning. On the whole, this picture would have past muster much better without the inscription from Gray's Elegy, than it will with it.

No. 183. Boats carrying out Anchors and Cable, to Dutch Men of War, in 1665. I. M. W. Turner, R. A.

We were at first at a loss to conceive what could be Mr. Turner's motive for dating the performance of so common a thing as *carrying out anchors and cables*, 150 years ago, when it occured to us that he might possibly not be very conversant with the naval architecture of the present day, and therefore dated so far back upon the same ground "that Toby Shandy recommended to Corporal Trim, that when he was telling a story in which giants were the principal performers, he should date his story at an early period, to keep his giants *out of the way of the critics*."—Yet though it is rather dangerous to paint a subject *after* Vandevelde, this is a very good picture.

The portrait of Mr. Fox, by Mr. I. R. Smith o King street, we noticed in a former Retrospect, with the praise to which it was justly entitled. In this year's exhibition, there are six by the same artist, and they are all in a very superior style.

No. 382. The Portrait of Sir W. Milner, Bart. M. P. for York,

Is of the same size with that of Mr. Fox, and bears as strong a resemblance to the original; and to point out a more characteristic likeness than that would not be an easy task. Sir William's portrait has been engraved by Mr. Reynolds, the same excellent artist that engraved Mr. Fox.

No. 424.

No. 424. Portrait of S. Athawes, Esq.

This portraiture does Mr. Smith very high honour: is is not a mere map of the countenance, but a most spirited and forcible representation of the mind, delineated and coloured in a broad and masterly style: the whole beams with simplicity and nature, and produces an effect that we do not recollect to have ever seen transferred in an equal degree to a small whole-length. The shadow given to the face from the hat is peculiarly picturesque, and the background &c, is in perfect harmony with the rest of the picture, in which the dog is marked in a manner that would not have been surpassed, if it had been equalled, by many artists, who, without ever attempting to draw *the image of man*, have devoted their whole lives to painting quadrupeds.

In the next picture Mr. Smith has quitted the path in which he has so much deserved celebrity, and, in No. 442, given a delineation from Burn's very beautiful description of

The Cotter's Saturday Night.

"But hark! a rap comes gently to the door;
Jenny, wha kens the meaning of the same,
Tells how a neebor lad came o'er the moor
To do some errands, and convoy her hame.
The wily mother sees the conscious flame
Sparkle in Jenny's ee, an' flush her cheek:
Wi' heart-struck anxious care, enquires his name;
While Jenny hafflins is afraid to speak;
Weel pleas'd the mother hears it's nae wild worthless rake.
Wi' kindly welcome Jenny brings him ben,
A strappan youth; he takes the mother's eye;
Blythe Jenny sees the visit's no ill tae'n;
The father cracks o' horses, ploughs, and kye."

The poet has painted this scene with most interesting simplicity, and the painter has transferred his ideas to the canvas, in a characteristic and attractive composition, marked with truth and narrative. The figure of Jenny is modest and attractive, and beams with rural beauty, unalloyed by meretricious ornaments. The parents have that sober, prudent, and serious cast, which marks a large portion of the peasantry of North-Britain; the young man has a modest consciousness, and the colouring of the whole is natural and pleasing.

No. 553. Mr. Swan and Family.

The figures are well drawn and skilfully grouped: of the likeness we cannot judge, having never seen any of this family; but a portait of any one that we knew, by Mr. Smith, has always been a strong resemblance.

No. 585. Dr. Hunter of York.

This is a most respectable looking portrait, and we believe the face is the mirror of the mind of the original, whose medical talents need not be recorded in this page; they are recorded in a better place—the hearts of very many whom his professional attentions have raised from the bed of sickness. His literary reputation is founded on works that will long survive the author; and his benevolence has been exerted on many occasions. The exertions that he made for the establishment of the Lunatic Asylum at York are the more honourable, as the objects relieved are not generally capable of expressing, or even feeling, gratitude to their benefactors.

No. 587. T. Hartley, Esq. as the R. Hon. the Lord Mayor of York.

A very fine head, painted, we believe, in the undress of the office.

The uncommon abilities of Miss Emma Smith we have had frequent occasion to mention, and regret that she has only two miniatures in this Exhibition; but we look forward to another year, in the hope that she will not be tardy in her pursuit of that fame and distinction in the arts, which she gave such early promise of becoming qualified to obtain.

No. 29. Henry III. replying to the Bishops, who, deputed by the Ecclesiastical Order, had remonstrated with him on his frequent Violations of the Privileges of his Subjects, and the uncanonical and forced Elections which were made to vacant Dignities. R. Westall, R. A.

"It is true (replied the king) I have been somewhat faulty in this particular: I obtruded you, my Lord of Salisbury, upon your see; I was obliged to employ both entreaties and menaces, my Lord of Winchester, to have you elected: my proceedings I confess were very irregular, my Lords of Salisbury and Carlisle, when I raised you from the lowest stations to your present dignities: I am determined henceforth to correct these abuses; and it will also become you, in order to make a thorough reformation, to resign your present benefices, and try to enter again in a more regular and canonical manner."—*Hume, Vol. 2. Chap xii.*

Of Mr. Westall's taste and talents, we have always thought very highly, and we think his manner is materially improved; he paints in a broader and better style than that which marked his early productions. The very animated speech which Hume has

has given to the king, would lead to an expectation of a more spirited character of countenance than what we know of his royal portrait warranted :—the Bishops are, however, extremely well conceived, and their variety of surprize very forcibly delineated.

A similar praise will attach to his other productions in this Exhibition; they are marked with taste and feeling; almost every figure has an easy and natural air.

A picture of the Liboya Serpent seizing its prey was painted by Mr. James Ward, sent for exhibition to the Royal Academy, and rejected! To shew that it was worthy of being admitted, Mr. Ward is now exhibiting it with fifty-nine other paintings (among which is a most capital landscape in the manner of Rubens) at No. 26, Newman-street.—The Serpent &c. is a grand and terrific picture.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Six Anthems and Ten Chants, composed by the late Mr. Jonathan Battishill; dedicated to the Hon. George Pomeroy, by John Page, Vicar Choral of St. Paul's Cathedral, from the original Manuscripts in his Possession 1l. 1s.

THIS valuable work (to which is prefixed the life of the ingenious composer, written by Dr. Busby) forms a handsome folio volume, that will, we doubt not, speedily find its way into the musical libraries of all those who love fine harmony, and respect departed merit. Every one of these Anthems carries with it *internal* evidence of the mind from which it emanated and cannot fail to gratify the friends of the *good old school*. The melodies are as sweet as they are natural; and the *combinations* and *contrivance* bespeak all that skill in arrangement, and profundity of science, for which the grave productions of this admired master have so long been distinguished. The *Chants* are also excellent in their kind, and make no small addition to the value and usefulness of the volume; for the appearance of which all the friends of the late composer, and the musical public in general, will think themselves obliged to Mr. Page's laudable zeal and industry.

No. 1. Of Love and Loyalty, a Musical Olio; consisting of Original Songs, Duetts, Glees, &c. &c. sung by the most celebrated Performers; composed and now first published by James Hook, Esq. 3s.

The first number of this useful and pleasing work, contains "Little Sailor Joe," sung by Master Kelner; "If you love me as I love you," sung by Mrs. Second; and "The Kiss," a favourite glee. Each of these pieces is strongly stamped with the well-known merit of its author; and Mr. Hook, we trust, will feel this public acknowledgment of his *undecaying* talent in the sale of the work.

War Anthem; "a Sound of Battle is in the Land;" composed by Joseph Kemp, Organist of the Cathedral Church of Bristol; dedicated to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland. 6s.

This Anthem, which is prefaced by an address of thanks to the Duke of Cumberland for his approbation of the composition, exhibits considerable genius, a respectable portion of science, and much knowledge of effect. The words are selected with judgment, and in several instances felicitously expressed, while the harmony and modulation are calculated to greatly raise Mr. Kemp's reputation as a sound and experienced musician.

The Duffield March and Quick Step; composed, and dedicated to Captain Balguy and the other Officers of the Duffield, Eaton, and Breadsall United Volunteers, by I. C. Start. 1s. 6d.

We have perused this little production with much pleasure. The ideas are in many instances original, and the general style is martial and spirited. With the subject of the Quick Step, we are particularly pleased; as also with the digression in the *mirror* of the original key. The whole is skilfully adapted for the piano-forte, and will be found useful as an exercise for that instrument.

Twelve Waltzes for the Grand Piano-forte, with an Accompaniment for a Flute or Violin, Obligato and a Violincello; composed and dedicated to Miss Elizabeth De Lambe, of Mountsfield Lodge, Sussex, by an Amateur, Scholar of Mr. Diettenhofer. 5s.

These Waltzes are written with an ease and freedom, that not only bespeak much facility of fancy, but that also exhibit a more intimate acquaintance with the secrets of good composition, than we generally find in the productions of amateurs; and Mr. Diettenhofer has great reason to be proud of a pupil who can give the public such proofs of his own genius and his tutor's professional skill.

Three Favourite Arietts, and a Duett, for two Voices, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte or Harp; composed and inscribed to Miss Richardson, by Theodore Smith, Esq. 3s.

Mr. Smith has produced in his present publication, some very pleasing specimens of that talent we have so often acknowledged.

The

The melodies of these songs are smooth, graceful and expressive; and the duett is constructed with that ingenuity and skill, which ensure a sweet and interesting effect.

Six Ballads, composed and inscribed to Mrs. Sheridan by Mrs. Bland. 5s.

The perusal of this little collection of ballads has afforded us, much pleasure. They are marked by an easy flow of fancy, and, in some instances, a felicity of expression, not common to those who step out of their own professional tract, in order to become composers. The airs, "The streams of day forsook the sky;" "Ah! he's dead, and do not hear;" and "To other shades my Delia flies;" would not disgrace the pens of some who rank high in the list of our musical authors.

No. 2 of Original Airs in various and familiar Styles for the Piano-forte; composed by John and William Crotch. 2s. 6d.

We find in this collection, thirty-four little airs; most of which are pleasing trifles, and so simple and easy in their construction, as to form a good sequel to the number which has already appeared, and of which we spoke in the commendatory terms it merited.

Suzette of Savoy, Canzonette Ala Villageoise, written by F. Bryan; composed by August. Voiut. 1s. 6d.

We admire the appropriate simplicity of this ballad. Mr. Voiut, who we understand is a foreigner lately arrived in this country, has caught the plain natural English style, with an exactness that surprizes us; and has conveyed the sense of his author with an accuracy that would do credit to a native composer.

The Thrush. The words by Z. W. Vincent; the Music composed with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte, by John Banner. 1s.

This little ballad is by no means without merit; nor is it wholly free from faults. The former, however, is sufficient to evince considerable talent, while the latter are only to be charged to inexperience; aided, perhaps, by too great an avidity to *publish*.

"Enquiry after Happiness;" composed by I. Tenail. 1s.

This is an engaging little ballad. The melody, we are obliged in candour to say, is not so striking as we would wish; yet, we must allow that it is easy, smooth, and unaffected; and by no means unsuitable to the subject of the words.

The British Volunteers, a Patriotic Glee and Chorus; set to Music by I. Marsh, Esq. 1s. 6d.

Mr. Marsh has acquitted himself in, this laudable attempt, in a style worthy the subject he has adopted. The *melody*, is broad, bold, and spirited; and the *combinations* ingenious and correct.

Mr. Russell is printing Proposals for publishing by subscription; Twelve Voluntaries for the Organ. The Merits of which, we have no Doubt, will confer much Honour on the ingenious Author. The Compositions are to appear immediately. Price to Subscribers, 10s. 6d. to Non-subscribers, 12s.

Those of our musical readers who are fond of scientific information, sound criticism, and interesting anecdote, will be glad to hear that Dr. Busby's classical pen is now employed on a History of Music, from the earliest period of harmonical intelligence to the present time.

NEW ACTS OF THE BRITISH LEGISLATURE.

Being an Analysis of all Acts of General Importance, passed during the late Session of Parliament.

"An Act for repealing the several duties, under the management of the commissioners for the affairs of taxes, and granting new duties in lieu thereof; for granting new duties in certain cases therein mentioned; for repealing the duties of excise on licences, and on carriages constructed by coachmakers, and granting new duties thereon, under the management of the said commissioners for the affairs of taxes; and also new duties on persons selling carriages by auction or on commission." 43d Geo. III. Cap. clxi. Passed August 12, 1803.

IT is enacted, "that from and after the 5th of April, 1804, throughout England, Wales, and Berwick-upon-Tweed; and from and after the 24th of May, 1804, throughout Scotland, in lieu of the duties thereby repealed; there shall be paid the several duties set forth in the hereinafter schedules.

The provisions in this very voluminous Act are too diffuse and extensive to be inserted; but as the new duties affect all persons, they appear to be too important to be omitted, and in particular, at this period, when they are about to commence.

The following new rules for charging the duties, seem to be the most important, out of the thirteen annexed to the above schedule.

WINDOWS

WINDOWS, OR LIGHTS.

NUMBER OF WINDOWS, According to which the dwelling-house shall be charged.	Duties to be charged for windows in every dwelling-house in England.			Duties to be charged for windows in every dwelling-house in Scotland.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Not more than 6 windows, (except in such houses which shall be worth 5l. by the year, and shall be charged to the duty in schedule (B), according to the rent thereof,)	0	6	0	0	4	0
Not more than 6 windows, if of the value before-mentioned, and charged to the said duty	0	8	0	0	6	0
7 windows	0	18	6	0	16	6
8	1	10	0	1	8	0
9	1	18	0	1	16	0
10	2	10	0	2	8	0
11	3	5	0	3	3	0
12	4	0	0	3	13	0
13	4	15	0	4	13	0
14	5	10	0	5	8	0
15	6	5	0	6	3	0
16	7	0	0	6	18	0
17	7	15	0	7	13	0
18	8	10	0	8	8	0
19	9	5	0	9	3	0
20	10	0	0	9	18	0
21	10	15	0	10	13	0
22	11	10	0	11	8	0
23	12	5	0	12	3	0
24	13	0	0	12	18	0
25	13	15	0	13	13	0
26	14	10	0	14	8	0
27	15	5	0	15	3	0
28	16	0	0	15	18	0
29	16	15	0	16	13	0
30	17	10	0	17	8	0
31	18	5	0	18	3	0
32	19	0	0	18	18	0
33	19	15	0	19	13	0
34	20	10	0	20	8	0
35	21	5	0	21	3	0
36	22	0	0	21	18	0
37	22	15	0	22	13	0
38	23	10	0	23	8	0
39	24	5	0	24	3	0
40 to 44	25	15	0	25	13	0
45 -- 49	28	5	0	28	3	0
50 -- 54	30	15	0	30	13	0
55 -- 59	33	5	0	33	3	0
60 -- 64	35	9	0	35	7	0
65 -- 69	37	9	0	37	7	0
70 -- 74	39	9	0	39	7	0
75 -- 79	41	9	0	41	7	0
80 -- 84	43	9	0	43	7	0
85 -- 89	45	9	0	45	7	0
90 -- 94	47	9	0	47	7	0
95 -- 99	49	9	0	49	7	0
100 -- 109	52	9	0	52	7	0
110 -- 119	56	9	0	56	7	0
120 -- 129	60	9	0	60	7	0
130 -- 139	64	9	0	64	7	0
140 -- 149	68	9	0	68	7	0
150 -- 159	72	9	0	72	7	0
160 -- 169	76	9	0	76	7	0
170 -- 179	80	9	0	80	7	0
180 and upwards	83	0	0	82	18	0
And for every such dwelling-house which shall contain more than 180 windows, for every window exceeding 180	0	2	6	0	2	6

WINDOWS OR SKYLIGHTS.

All ſkylights, and all windows, however conſtructed, in ſtair-caſes, garrets, cellars, paſſages, and all other parts of dwelling-houſes, to what uſe ſoever applied, and whether, in the exterior or interior parts, to be charged.

Where any charge in the occupation ſhall take place after the aſſeſſment, then the duties on the occupier ſhall be levied upon and paid by the occupier, landlord, or owner, for the time being, or on both or all, according to their times of poſſeſſion, without any new aſſeſſment, notwithſtanding ſuch change in the occupation; but where a tenant ſhall quit, on the termination of the leaſe or demiſe, after an aſſeſſment made, and ſhall have given notice thereof to the aſſeſſor, the duty ſhall be diſcharged by the commiſſioners for the remainder of that year, if it ſhall appear to the commiſſioners, at the end of ſuch year, that ſuch houſe ſhall have continued wholly unoccupied for the remainder of ſuch year.

Where any houſe is let in different apartments, tenements, lodgings, or landings, and ſhall be inhabited by two or more perſons or families, the ſame ſhall be charged as if inhabited by one family only; and the landlord or owner ſhall be deemed the occupier, and, ſhall be charged with the duties; but where the landlord ſhall not reſide within the limits of the collector, or the ſame ſhall remain unpaid by ſuch landlord for twenty days after due, the duties charged may be levied on the occupier, and ſuch payment ſhall be allowed out of the next, on account of rent.

Every houſe, whereof the keeping is left to any ſervant, ſhall be ſubject to the like duties, as if inhabited by the owner or a tenant, and if ſuch ſervant ſhall not pay rates to the church and poor, the ſaid duties ſhall be paid by the owners or tenants.

When a partition or diviſion between two or more windows, fixed in one frame, is of the breadth of twelve inches, the window on each ſide ſhall be charged as a diſtinct window.

Every window extending ſo far as to give light into more rooms, landings, or ſtories than one, ſhall be charged as ſo many ſeparate windows.

Every window, including the frame, partition, and diviſions thereof, which by due admeaſurement of the whole ſpace on the aparture of the wall of the building, on the outſide of ſuch window, ſhall exceed in height twelve feet, or in breadth four feet nine inches, not being leſs than three feet ſix inches in height, ſhall be charged as two windows, except ſuch as ſhall have been made of greater dimenſions, prior to the 5th of April, 1785; except alſo the windows in ſhops, workſhops, and ware-houſes, and except the windows in the public room of any houſe licenſed to ſell liquors by retail, uſed for the entertainment of gueſts; and the windows in daries, farm-houſes, excepted from the duties in chedule (R) or in any dwelling-houſe not chargeable to the duties mentioned in the ſaid ſchedule.

Where any dwelling-houſe ſhall be divided into different tenements, being diſtinct properties, every ſuch tenement ſhall be ſubject to the ſame duties, as if the ſame were an entire houſe, to be paid by the occupiers; but every ſuch tenement in England, Wales, or Berwick-upon-Tweed, which ſhall not contain more than ſeven windows, ſhall be charged at the rate of three ſhillings for every window, and in Scotland two ſhillings and ſixpence for every window.

HOUSES.

The duties payable on all inhabited dwelling-houſes.

For every ſuch houſe, which, with the houſehold and other offices, yards, and gardens, therewith occupied, ſhall be worth the rent following, there ſhall be charged the yearly ſums following, viz.

	In the pound.
5l. and under 20l. rent, by the year	l. 0 1 4
20l. and under 40l. rent, by the year	0 2 0
30l. rent by the year, and upwards	0 2 6

SERVANTS.

The duties payable annually for every male-ſervant, employed in the capacities mentioned herein.

Number of Servants.	Amount of duty for each Servant.
For 1 ſuch ſervant - - -	l. 2 0 0
2 - - - - - - - - -	2 10 0
3 - - - - - - - - -	3 0 0
4 - - - - - - - - -	3 10 0
5 - - - - - - - - -	4 0 0
6 - - - - - - - - -	4 4 0
7 - - - - - - - - -	4 6 0
8 - - - - - - - - -	4 12 0
9 - - - - - - - - -	5 0 0
10 - - - - - - - - -	5 10 0
11 and upwards - -	6 6 0
For every ſuch ſervant employed by any male perſons, never having been married, over and above the before duties, the further ſum of	1 10 0

1. The ſaid duties to be paid by the maſter or

or mistress, and to be payable for every male servant in any of the following capacities: '*maitre d'hotel*, house-steward, master of the horse, groom of the chamber, *valet de chambre*, butler, under butler, clerk of the kitchen, confectioner, cook, house porter, footman, running footman, coachman, groom, postillion, stable boy, or helper in the stables of the master or mistress, gardener, park keeper, game-keeper, huntsman, whipper-in, or by whatever name or names male-servants, really acting in any of the said capacities shall be called, or whether such male-servants shall have been retained or employed an one or more of the said capacities, or in any other business jointly, and to any such servant let to hire with any carriage or horses, for one year or longer.

2. The duties shall extend to all servants before-mentioned, employed in taverns, coffee-houses, inns, ale houses, and in eating or victualling houses, and in hotels or lodging houses, being eating and victualling houses, although not licensed, except ostlers and helpers in stables, and drivers employed to drive carriages let out to hire, in such manner that the stamp-office duty shall have been paid, and except waiters.

3. The said duties on gardeners shall extend to every gardener who shall have contracted for the keeping of any garden, and to every person who shall have been hired to work in any garden wherein the constant labour of one person shall be necessary, or where one person shall have been constantly employed, to be paid by the person for whose use, and in whose garden, such person shall have been employed.

4. The said duties shall extend to all apprentices employed in any of the capacities aforesaid, except such as shall have been imposed upon any master, under the powers given to magistrates, and parish officers by acts of parliament, so as the number shall not exceed two, not wearing livery, nor being employed as livery servants.

5. The said duties on game-keepers shall extend to every person employed to kill or preserve game for the use of any other, whether lawfully appointed or not, to be paid by the person employing such persons; except game-keepers, being the servants of other qualified persons, charged to the duties as servants.

6. The said duties shall extend to every person who shall be employed as a coachman postillion, groom, or helper in the stables, although such persons shall have been retained for the purposes of husbandry, or any manufacture or trade, where the master shall be chargeable with duty for any carriage (other than a taxed cart) or for two horses for riding or drawing carriages.

7. The said duties shall extend to every person employed as a groom, stable-boy, or helper in the stables of the master, to take care of any horse the property of such master, kept for the purpose of racing or running, or in training for the said purposes.

Class 2. The duties payable annually for male servants employed in the several capacities herein-mentioned.

For every gardener, or person employed to work in any garden, under any person chargeable to the duties mentioned in Class 1, and for every gardener employed in any garden wherein the constant labour of one person shall not be necessary, 5s. To be paid by such person in whose garden such person shall be employed.

EXEMPTIONS.

Any person employed by the day or week, to work as a day-labourer, at the usual rate of wages for day-labourers in agriculture in any garden belonging to a dwelling-house, being a farm-house, and exempted as such from the duties in class 2, or in any garden belonging to a dwelling-house not chargeable to the duties mentioned in the said schedule, such garden not requiring the constant labour of one labourer.

Class 3. The duties payable annually for every male-servant, employed in the capacities herein-mentioned.

For every male person employed by any merchant or trader as a traveller or rider where one, and no more, shall be employed 2l. 2s.

And where more than one such traveller or rider shall be so employed, for each 3l. 3s.

For every male person employed by any person in trade, or exercising any profession whatever, as a clerk or book-keeper, or office-keeper, except apprentices where no premium, or a premium less than twenty pounds has been paid, the duties following, viz.

Where one such clerk, book keeper, or office-keeper, and no more shall be so employed, 1l. 1s.

And where more than one shall be so employed, for each 2l. 2s.

For every male person employed by any person in trade as a shopman, warehouseman, or porter (except apprentices as aforesaid) for the purpose of exposing to sale

ſale or ſelling goods, whether by wholeſale or retail, 1l. 1s.

For every male-ſervant employed as a waiter (except occaſional waiters, above the ordinary number uſually kept) in any taverns, coffee-houſes, inns, ale-houſes, or other licenſed houſes, or in eating or victualling-houſes, or in hotels, or lodging-houſes, being eating or victualling-houſes, 2l.

For every male ſervant retained by any ſtable-keeper to take care of any horſe of any other perſon, kept for the purpoſe of racing or running, or any horſe in training for any of the ſaid purpoſes, whereby ſuch ſtable-keeper ſhall gain a livelihood or profit, 1l. 1s.

For every male ſervant *bonâ fide* retained for the purpoſes of huſbandry, manufacture, or trade, by which the maſter ſhall gain a livelihood or profit, and at any time employed in any domeſtic employment in any of the capacities in ſchedule (C, No. 1) and not chargeable to the duties in the ſaid ſchedule, 5s.

For every male-ſervant *bonâ fide* retained for the purpoſes of huſbandry, or any manufacture or trade by which the maſter ſhall gain a livelihood or profit, and at any time employed in the capacity of a groom, ſtable-boy, or helper in the ſtables, where the maſter ſhall be chargeable for one horſe, and no more; to the duty on horſes kept for riding, or drawing a taxed cart, or the duty on ſuch taxed cart, and not on any other carriage, 5s.

The ſaid duties to be paid by the employer.

Claſs 4. The duties payable on ſervants let to hire.

For every coachman, groom, poſtillion, or helper, kept for the purpoſe of being let to hire, for any period of time leſs than one year (and in ſuch manner that the ſtamp office duty payable on horſes let to hire ſhall not be payable) by perſons licenſed to let poſt-horſes, or by any coachmaker or maker of ſuch carriages, or other perſon, 2l.

The ſaid duty to be paid by the perſons letting the ſame to hire; but if the perſons hiring the ſame ſhall not make a return thereof, then the progreſſive duty payable in Claſs 1, ſhall be chargeable.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,

In May, 1804.

An ACCOUNT *preſented to the* HOUSE *of* COMMONS, *ſhewing how the* MONIES, *given for the* SERVICE *of the* YEAR 1803, *have been diſpoſed of, diſtinguiſhed under their ſeveral* HEADS, *ſo far as relates to* GREAT BRITAIN.

SERVICES.	£.
NAVY.	
For wages of 50,000 men, including 12,000 marines, for thirteen month, at 1l. 17s. per man, per month	1,202,500
For victuals for the ſaid 50,000 men, at 1l. 18s. per ditto ..	1,235,000
For the wear and tear of ſhips, at 3l. per man, per month	1,950,000
For the ordinary of the navy, including half-pay	1,228,238
Towards the buildings, rebuildings, and repairs of ſhips of war	901,140
For the hire of tranſports	590,000
For defraying the charge of priſoners of war	22,000
For defraying the charge of ſick priſoners of war	5,000
For wages of an additional number of 10,000 men, including 2,400 royal marines, for eleven lunar months, as above	203,500
For victuals for the ſaid 10,000 men	209,000
For the wear and tear of the ſhips in which the ſaid 10,000 men are to ſerve	330,000
For wages of a further additional number of 40,000 men, including 8,000 royal marines, for ſeven lunar months	518,000
For victuals for the ſaid 40,000 men	532,000
For the wear and tear of the ſhips in which the ſaid 400,000 men are to ſerve ..	840,000
For the further hire of tranſports	100,000
For priſoners of war in health ..	65,000
For ſick priſoners of war	20,000
TOTAL NAVY, { Sum granted	9,951,378
{ But ſatisfied with ..	8,174,711

SERVICES.

SERVICES.	
ORDNANCE.	£.
For ordnance for sea service, for the 50,000 men, at 5s. per man, per month	162,500
For ordnance for sea service for the 10,000 men	27,500
For ordnance for sea service for the 40,000 men	70,000
For the office of ordnance for land service	637,947
For the further charge of the office of ordnance	282,c65
TOTAL ORDNANCE ..	1,180,013
FORCES.	
For 66,574 effective men for guards, garrisons, and other his Majesty's land forces, in Great Britain and Ireland ------	2,322,700
For his Majesty's forces in the plantations, &c. --------	1,129,976
For five troops of dragoons and seventeen companies of foot, stationed in Great Britain, for recruiting regiments serving in India ----------------	28,632
For recruiting and contingencies for his Majesty's land forces -	173,341
For General and Staff Officers, and officers of the hospitals ..	58,468
For the allowances to the principal officers of several public departments, their deputies, clerks, and contingent expences ---------------	127,512
For the increased rates of subsistence to be paid to innkeepers and others, on quartering soldiers --------------	200,645
Upon account of the reduced officers ---------------	358,152
For half-pay and allowances to the reduced officers of British American forces --------	52,000
On account of several officers late in the service of the States General ---------	1,000
For pensions paid to widows of officers of the land forces ..	26,883
For volunteer corps --------	99,169
For the barrack departments --	513,440
For foreign corps ---------	159,672
For medicines, bedding, and hospital contingencies ------	18,461
For the extraordinary expences of the army ------------	1,032,151
For full pay to supernumerary officers -------------	29,337

SERVICES.	
	£.
For the in and out-pensioners of Chelsea and Kilmainham Hospitals	266,004
For one regiment of light dragoons, and one West India regiment --------------	218,270
For additional General and Staff officers ---------------	31,000
For appointing effective Captains to the troops and companies lately held by the Colonels, First Lieutenant-Colonels, and First Majors -----------	35,751
For the embodied Militia	1,747,570
For contingencies for the Militia	38,345
For cloathing the militia	143,891
For the increased rates of subsistence to be paid to innkeepers and others, on quartering the Militia -----------	145,000
For the Supplementary Militia .	416,000
For the further charge of volunteer corps of cavalry and infantry --------------	300,000
For the further charge of the barrack department in Great Britain --------------	58,333
For the further charge of the barrack department in Ireland -----------------	54,907
Towards the extraordinary services of the army in Great Britain ----------------	1,400,000
Towards the extraordinary services of ditto in Ireland	600,000
Total for the LAND FORCES ..	11,786,619
Whereof was granted for the service of Ireland	2,706,856
On account of Great Britain ..	9,079,763
For discharging exchequer bills .	2,781,532
For ditto	27,474
FOR THE CIVIL ESTABLISHMENTS UNDER-MENTIONED, VIZ.	
Upper Canada	8,900
Nova Scotia	7,665
New Brunswick	4,650
Island of St. John	2,211
Cape Breton	1,840
Newfoundland	1,515
Bahama Islands	4,100
Bermudas	580
Dominica (290l. not paid)	600
New South Wales (Nothing paid)	9,124

SERVICES.

SERVICE.	£.
The British forts and settlements on the Coast of Africa	16,000
For bounties on corn and grain imported into Great Britain	524,573
For the settlement of New South Wales (7,970l. not paid)	25,000
For convicts at home (2,105l. not paid)	40,847
For the relief of the suffering clergy and laity of France, Toulonese and Corsican emigrants, St. Domingo sufferers, and American loyalists (20,000l. not paid)	191,584
To make good various sums, which have been issued at the receipt of the exchequer out of his Majesty's civil list revenues	34,298
For interest on sundry exchequer bills	868,923
To make good the money issued to the Secretary to the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, for salaries to the officers, and incidental expences	1,910
To the officers of the exchequer, for extra trouble in making out exchequer bills	500
To the Bank of England for discount on prompt payments to the loan	22,564
To ditto	22,538
For references to American claims, &c.	371
For expences attending the lotteries	3,600
George Martin, Esq. as an American loyalist	12,626
For the Royal Military College	8,110
For the Royal Military Asylum at Chelsea, for the reception of the children of soldiers	31,000
For repairs at the Fleet Prison (Nothing paid)	1,760
For printing the 56th volume of the Journals	4,500
For fitting up a house in Abingdon-street, for depositing the printed Journals and papers (Nothing paid)	1,281
To complete the purchase of certain buildings, for the accommodation of the two Houses of Parliament	14,369
For works done at the Auditor's Office, the Pipe Office, and Record Office, at Somerset Place	8,771

SERVICE.	£.
For work done at the two Houses of Parliament, and at the house of the Speaker	21,434
For foreign and other secret services	150,000
For expences, pursuant to the 6th and 7th Articles of the American Treaty	340,000
For the extraordinary expences incurred for prosecutions, &c. relating to the coin	2,661
For the superintendance of aliens (Not paid)	7,620
To the United Company of Merchants trading to the East Indies, on account of the expences incurred by them in the public service during the late war	1,000,000
Towards an inland navigation from the Eastern to the Western Sea, by Inverness and Fort William (10,000l. not paid)	200,000
Towards the roads and bridges in the Highlands of Scotland (10,000l. not paid)	20,000
For the benefit of the illustrious House of Orange (49,221l. not paid)	60,000
For printing Journals of the House of Commons, the Votes, Reports, and other papers	15,000
For arrears of expences at the seven Police Offices (Nothing paid)	960
For designs, elevations, and estimates, for alterations in the House of Lords	1,000
For the deposit money made on forty tickets of the lottery of the year 1801	204
To reimburse to Dr. Jenner the amount of the fees and charges on the receipt of the sum granted as a reward to him for promulgating his discoveries of the Vaccine Inoculation	725
For the Board of Agriculture	3,000
To the Trustees of the British Museum	3,000
To the Veterinary College	1,500
Isaac du Bois, Esq. as an American Loyalist	5,320
For the works and repairs of the military roads in North Britain	5,000
To make good the deficiency of the malt duty, granted for the service of the year 1801	117,450

SERVICES.

SERVICES.	£.
To enable his Majesty to take such measures as the exigency of affairs may require ..... (5,470l. not paid)	1,500,000
To make good the deficiency of the grants for the service of the year 1802 .... (5,000l. not paid)	171,431
For the charges and expences of preparing and drawing the lotteries 1803 .... (11,100l. not paid)	16,000
For interest on Exchequer Bills, raised per act 42 Geo. III. cap. 41	102,980
Ditto, 42 Geo. III. cap. 111 .	74,527
Ditto, — Ditto, — 110 .	225,557
Ditto, 43 Ditto, — 5 .	126,621
For expences of the Commissioners for Reducing the National Debt	1,910
Payments for other services ..	579,706
To the Commissioners appointed in virtue of a Convention concluded with America, for incidental expences	1,600
To the Officers of the Exchequer, for extra trouble in making out Exchequer Bills ...	500
To the Officers of the Paymaster of Exchequer Bills, for ditto in paying off ditto	360
To the Bank of England, for discount on prompt payments to Loan 1803	35,978
To ditto, for receiving subscriptions to Loan 1803	9,669
GRAND TOTAL - - £.	26,582,126

An ACCOUNT, *shewing how the* MONIES, *granted for the* YEAR 1803, *for* IRELAND, *have been disposed of; distinguished under the several* HEADS; *stated in* IRISH CURRENCY.

SERVICES.	L.
FORCES.	
Army, with Garrisons, and their incidents	1,000,003
Recruiting and Contingencies, for the Land Forces	101,119
General and Staff Officers, and Officers of the Hospitals ..	31,855
Muster Master General, and other Principal Officers of several Public Departments, their Deputies, Clerks, and Contingent Expences	7,359
Half-pay Officers and Reduced Chaplains	66,248
Widows of Officers	6,500
Volunteer Corps, cavalry and infantry	172,433
Barrack Department	597,570
Hospital Contingencies and Royal Military Infirmary	20,000
Royal Hospital, Kilmainham ..	49,104
Embodied Militia and Contingencies	529,579
Extraordinaries for the Army ..	650,000
Vote of Credit	541,669
Office of Ordnance	223,067
	3,696,508

SERVICES.	L.
PUBLIC OFFICERS for several SERVICES.	
Accountant-General	340
Deputy Accountant-General ..	240
Paymaster of Corn Bounties ..	800
Examinator of Corn Bounties ..	200
Inspector-General of Imports and Exports	250
First Clerk to ditto	200
Examinator of Excise	200
Assistant Examinator of Excise .	150
Clerk in the Office of the Auditor of the Exchequer	200
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.	
Civil Buildings	25,000
Printing and binding 250 copies of the Acts of 43d of Geo. III.	900
Printing Proclamations, &c. in Dublin Gazette and other newspapers	7,020
Printing and Stationary for several Public Offices in Dublin Castle	20,410
Treasury Incidents	2,000

SERVICES.

SERVICES.	£.	SERVICES.	£.
Apprehending Public Offenders	2,500	PUBLIC HOSPITALS and SCHOOLS.	
Criminal Profecutions and other Law Proceedings	20,000	Incorporated Society for promoting Englifh Proteftant Schools	21,062
Expence of Pratique in the Port of Dublin	1,047	Secretary to Commiffioners of Charitable Donations and Bequefts	400
Working his Majefty's Gold Mine in the County of Wicklow	1,784	Penitentiary for Young Criminals, in Dublin	2,200
Printing 1,500 Copies of an Index to the Acts of the 39th and 40th Geo. III.	312	Foundling Hofpital, in Dublin	17,500
(Nothing paid) Building Law Offices	4,000	Hibernian Marine Society	2,043
Civil Contingencies	54,166	Hibernian Military School	4,500
PUBLIC BOARDS.		Weftmorland Lock Hofpital, Dublin	6,395
Board of Firft Fruits for building New and repairing Old Churches	5,000	Fever Hofpital, Dublin	515
Linen and Hempen Manufacture	21,600	Houfe of Induftry, Dublin	18,765
Commiffioners for making Wide and Convenient Streets in Dublin	4,500	Roman Catholic Seminary, at Maynooth	8,000
The Corporation for Paving, Cleanfing, and Lighting the Streets of Dublin	10,000	Society for difcountenancing Vice, and promoting the Knowledge and Practice of the Chriftian Religion	1,000
The Dublin Society, for promoting Hufbandry and other ufeful Arts	5,500	Female Orphan Houfe, near Dublin	978
More, towards completing additional building at their Repofitory and Botanic Garden	4,500	Lying-in Hofpital, Dublin	2,700
Farming Society	2,000		3,977,396
		Exchequer Bills	386,250
		£.	4,363,646

GREAT BRITAIN

Has not lately been the fcene of any events fo important as a change of adminiftration, by which the Right Hon. William Pitt again became, about the middle of May, firft Lord of the Treafury and Chancellor of the Exchequer. A coalition of Mr. Pitt's friends, the friends of Lord Grenville, with Mr. Fox, and the friends of his Royal Highnefs the Prince of Wales, had agreed to pufh their refiftance to the meafures of Mr. Addington's miniftry, to the abfolute interruption of the national bufinefs. The late minifters counfelled their Sovereign to form a new cabinet. Mr. Pitt was accordingly authorized by the King, to prefent to his Majefty a fcheme for a new adminiftration, from which only Mr. Fox, and thofe who would not come into office without him, were to be excluded. Mr. Pitt returned upon this to the appointments of chief financial minifter, and firft agent for government in the Houfe of Commons; placed Lord Melville at the head of the treafury, Lord Harrowby in two of the offices of fecretaries of ftate; affigned to Mr. William Dundas the appointment of fecretary at war; and has compofed a cabinet, in which half the members are of the party called the King's Friends; the other half, perfons who will probably in all cafes vote with Mr. Pitt. A fharp parliamentary oppofition is expected.

INDIA.

From India difpatches have been received, in the courfe of laft month, which explain the caufes of the war, in that part of the world, and announce a continuation of the firft fucceffes of the Britifh, which feem to have ended in the entire fubjection of the Marhatta Chiefs.

The *Peifhwah* of the *Marhattas* is, according to a memorial tranfmitted from the Marquis of Wellefley, a Bramin, and as well by the public law of India, as by the Conftitution of the Marhatta government, the acting fovereign of that empire, though inferior, in nominal dignity, to the Rajah of Sattarah. The Peifhwah's authority has been recognized by the Eaft India

India Company, in many treaties. That prince has been in faithful alliance with the Company for many years. It was the Company's intereſt to ſupport his authority, becauſe this would tend to confirm the internal tranquillity of its own dominions; as well as to preſerve and eſtabliſh the general peace of all India. The Peiſhwah, finding his whole authority uſurped, and his very perſonal ſafety endangered by the ambition of Dowlut Raho Scindia, Jeſwunt-Rao Holkar, the Rajah of Berar, and others of his great military officers and nobility, threw himſelf under the immediate protection of the Company's government in India; and on the 31ſt of December, 1802, concluded a treaty, offenſive and defenſive, with an authorized repreſentative of their authority, in the iſle of *Baſſein*, which was finally ratified by the Governor-general in Council, before the 18th of March, 1803. By that treaty, the Peiſhwah and the Company engaged, at all times, and againſt all enemies, to make common cauſe with each other. The Company particularly engaged in it, to maintain in the Peiſhwah's ſervice, for the ſupport of his authority, a ſubſidiary military force of not fewer than "6000 regular native infantry, with the uſual proportion of field-pieces and European artillery-men attached, and with the proper equipment of warlike ſtores and ammunition; this force to be ſtationed in perpetuity, in his Highneſs's dominions." The Peiſhwah, on the other hand, aſſigned to the Company, in the ſame treaty, to defray the expence of this auxiliary force, territories affording a revenue of 2,600,000 rupees, or between three or four hundred thouſand pounds ſterling.

Under this treaty, inſtant preparations were made to reſtore the Peiſhwah to his throne at Poonah. The ſubſidiary troops, in a force much more conſiderable than had been ſtipulated, were ſoon upon their March to the Marhatta capital. On the morning of the 20th of April, 1803, Major-general Welleſley, at the head of a ſufficient body of troops. Another detachment to the number of 2475 Britiſh and native ſoldiers, under the immediate command of Colonel Murray, eſcorted the Peiſhwah from Baſſein to Poonah, in a journey which his Highneſs performed between April 26, and May 14.

The lawful authority of the ruler of the Marhatta Empire was now reſtored; but its reſtoration and its maintenance, by the authority of the Britiſh, were fatal to the uſurpations of Scindia, Holkar, and the other great vaſſals who aſpired to independence. Scindia aſſembled an army, and led it into poſitions in which it threatened the ſecurity of the Britiſh dominions. He was required to withdraw this army to a ſufficiently remote ſituation, within his own immediate poſſeſſions. He refuſed. He was informed, that, if he ſhould engage in any confederacy againſt the Britiſh power; the Britiſh would immediately commence hoſtilities againſt him, on all ſides of his dominions. He replied that, he would decide—"*whether it ſhould be peace or war*, after he ſhould have had a meeting with the Rajah of Berar." The Rajah of Berar joined Scindia on the 3d of June. Theſe Chiefs, then, with a force of about 24,000 infantry, 38,000 cavalry, and 210 pieces of artillery, took a formidable poſition at Checkly, on the frontier of the territories of the Company's ally and dependent, the Nizam, the Sovereign of the Dekkan. From that poſition, they negotiated to engage Holkar to join them, in an offenſive alliance againſt the Britiſh; they employed threats and menaces to detach the Nizam from the Company's friendſhip; they uſed ſimilar ſolicitations to induce the Peiſhwah to adhere to them, in contempt of the Treaty of Baſſein; and they even iſſued orders to ſome of the Peiſhwah's other officers to prepare for hoſtilities againſt the Britiſh.

This conduct was the more plainly hoſtile, and the more alarming, becauſe the effective ſtrength of Scindia's army was under the command of French officers. M. Perron, the chief of theſe, was at the head of a body of 43,650 troops, infantry and cavalry, with 464 pieces of artillery. For the maintenance of theſe troops, Perron held under Scindia a wide and fertile territory, and was even maſter of the perſon of Shah Aulum, the depoſed Emperor of Hindooſtan. This French officer was known alſo to be privy to a deſign which had been conceived in the councils of Bonaparte, for the French, as ſoon as they ſhould be able to muſter a ſufficient military force in India; openly to aſſume the taſk of reſtoring Shah Aulum to all the ancient dominions of his family; and, under this pretext, to wreſt from the Engliſh, their dominions in Hindooſtan. That deſign the French were carrying gradually into effect, by diſmiſſing officers and ſoldiers, from time to time, from Pondicherry, with directions to enter into the ſervice of the native powers. Perron had, for

for ſome time, evidently co-operated in this policy, and had artfully removed out of Scindia's ſervice, almoſt every European officer that was not implicitly devoted to the intereſts of France. Scindia himſelf could not be ignorant of the hoſtilities between France and England. He was the more preſumptuous, as truſting to a co-operation of France, to overthrow the Britiſh power. But for this indirect connection with France, his conduct, and that of the Marhatta Chiefs in confederacy with him, might have had leſs of hoſtile alarm in it, than has it now neceſſarily appeared to thoſe who guided the affairs of the Engliſh Company.

The Governor-general had made his preparations. He directed an inſtant attack on the armies, and the whole poſſeſſions of Scindia and all his confederates, from Delhi and the Preſidencies of Fort William, Fort George, and Bombay, to Poonah, Hyderabad, Guzerat, and Oriſſa. One army under Major-general Welleſley was directed to oppoſe the confederate force of Scindia and the Rajah of Berar. General Lake was to commence operations on the north-weſt frontier of Oude, chiefly to deſtroy the power of Perron and the French adventurers, and to reſcue and protect the perſon of the Emperor Shah Aulum. The ſea-ports belonging to the Marhatta Chiefs, were to be, at the ſame time, ſeized. The whole forces aſſembled, in different parts of India to carry into effect this plan of hoſtilities, were about 54,918 men, beſides pioneers, gun-laſcars, and perſons belonging to the ſtores and ordinance ſervice.

After negociation was perceived to be hopeleſs, the firſt enterprize of actual hoſtility was accompliſhed by the troops under the command of Major-general Welleſley. On the 8th of Auguſt, they took by ſcaling, the fortified town of Ahmednuggur. On the 12th, the fortreſs or caſtle of that place was likewiſe ſurrendered to them. With Ahmednuggur, territories yielding a revenue of 634,000 rupees annually, fell under the Britiſh power. On the night of the 9th of September, Scindia and the Rajah of Berar were ſurprized in their camp, on the river Godavery, by the activity of Colonel Stevenſon. On the 23d, Major-general Welleſley, with a force of about 10,500 men, attacking the confederate army, which conſiſted of between thirty and forty thouſand men, at the village of Aſſye, drove them from their guns, and ſcattered them in general flight, with a loſs on their ſide of 1200 men left dead on the field of battle, with ninety-eight pieces of cannon, their camp equipage, a great number of bullocks and camels, and a large quantity of military ſtores; while the whole country was covered with their wounded. Colonel Stevenſon, with the force under his command, coming up on the evening of the 24th, was ordered to purſue the enemy in their flight. On the 16th of October, the city of Hyderabad, and on the 21ſt the fort of Aſſeerghur, were ſurrendered to him.

In other quarters, the operations of the campaign were puſhed on with equal activity and ſucceſs. Lieutenant-col. Woodington from Bombay, with a ſmall, but gallant and well-appointed, force, ſtormed and carried fort Baroach, on the 29th of Auguſt. He next reduced the town of Champaneer, the fortreſs of Powanghur, and with theſe all the remaining poſſeſſions of Scindia, in the province of Guzerat.

With a force of nearly 5000 men, Lieutenant-colonel Harcourt, in the month of September, occupied the province of Cuttack. The ſeizure of that province was rendered complete, by the ſtorming of the fortreſs of Barabutty, on the 14th of October.

General Lake was, in the mean time, in action, on the north-weſt frontier of Oude. On the 29th of Auguſt, he encountered the army under M. Perron, on on a plain by the fortreſs of Allyghur. Perron and his troops quitted the field before it was poſſible to bring them into an engagement. The town of Coel was taken by the Britiſh immediately after their retreat. On the morning of the 4th of September, Allyghur was taken by ſtorm; more than two thouſand of the enemy were ſlain in the action. On the 7th of September, Perron, withdrawing himſelf from Scindia's ſervice, obtained leave to paſs, with his family, property, and attendants, unmoleſted to Lucknow. Near Delhi, the reſidence of Shah Aulum, the Engliſh forces were again encountered by the French, under the command of M. Louis Bourquien, who had ſucceeded to the authority of M. Perron. The action was deſperate. Gen. Lake himſelf fought at the head of the 76th regiment, had his horſe killed under him, and was ſaved only by the gallantry and filial affection of his ſon. The ſucceſs of the Britiſh arms was at length, in every point complete. Full three thouſand of the enemy fell in the action: ſixty-eight pieces of ordnance, thirty-ſeven tumbrils of ammunition, and two tumbrils of their treaſure,

 were

were taken on the field of battle. On the 14th, Bourquien, and four other French officers surrendered themselves prisoners of war. On the 16th, General Lake paid a first visit to the Emperor Shah Aulum. On the 4th of October, General Lake appeared before the fortress of Agra. The approaches to the fortress were defended by some battallions of the enemy, which, after a gallant resistance agreed to surrender, and were received as prisoners of war, in the British camp, on the 13th. Agra was surrendered, by capitulation, on the night of the 17th. The remainder of the French army, about 19,000 men with seventy-four pieces of artillery, retreated before the British till they were overtaken at Laswaree. In a desperate action, the enemy lost all their guns: 2000 of them were made prisoners: and the rest are believed to have perished on the field of battle.

The province of Berndeland, was, in the mean time, successfully occupied by Lieutenant-colonel Powell, with the assistance of Rajah Himmut Bahadur, an officer under the Peishwah.

In consequence of these successes, Daowlut Rao Scindia sent to negotiate peace on such terms as should be acceptable to the English. The Governor-general has sent dispatches to communicate the fortunes of the war to the Company's Government in England. The thanks of the two Houses of Parliament, and of the Courts of Directors and Proprietors of the India Company, have been voted to him and to the Commander in Chief; to Majors-generals Wellesley and St. John; to the officers, and to the whole army. The entire destruction of the French interest in India is believed to have been effected: The Emperor Shah Aulum and the Peishwah are expected to be restored to authority and possessions in which they shall prove bulwarks to the British power.

LIST OF DISEASES IN LONDON,

From the 20th of April to the 20th of May.

Admitted under the Care of the Physicians of the Finsbury Dispensary.

	No. of Cases.
ERYSIPELAS	21
Hæmoptysis	14
Rheumatismus	15
Catarrhus	39
Scrophula	11
Phthisis Pulmonalis	7
Tuss et Dyspnœa	27
Diarrhœa	6
Amenorrhœa	23
Menorrhagia	3
Hypochondriasis et Dyspepsia	19
Hysteria	2
Epilepsia	2
Anasarca	12
Asthenia	24
Morbi Infantiles	36
Eruptiones Chronica	25

The various modifications of Erysipelas have occurred with peculiar frequency during the last month. Concerning the nature of this disease there has existed a considerable diversity of opinion; but this probably arises from an actual difference in the nature of the disease itself occurring at different periods, and in different situations. Between the erysipelas of Edinburgh, for instance, which the Reporter has seen, and that of London, which he is constantly in the habit of seeing, there exists in the generality of cases an important practical distinction. The former, for the most part exhibits characteristics of active inflammation; the latter, those of positive debility or decay. The one of course requires sedatives and the various means of evacuation, the other the application, both externally and internally, of exciting and invigorating remedies. Cases of erysipelas, though sometimes regarded as surgical, fall more properly within the department of the physician. The fact is, that cutaneous affections in general ought to be regarded not as diseases in themselves, but merely as indices of a diseased state of the constitution, which is frequently restored to its natural health and vigour by encouraging, rather than checking or retarding, the progress of a superficial eruption. It is likewise worthy of remark, that the same appearance on the surface of the skin sometimes arises from one, and sometimes from an opposite morbid condition of the system.

The ignorance of the medical attendant,

ant, with regard to this matter, cannot fail to be of serious, and perhaps fatal, injury to his patient.

Since the publication of the last Report, the writer was called, in the middle of the night, to a lady who was seized suddenly with the symptoms of an apoplectic paroxysm. Though there was in her habit an evident predisposition to the disease, the immediate cause seemed to have been the having eaten the evening before a very hearty supper; a meal in which, by medical prescription, she scarcely ever had indulged. It is often mentioned in the public papers, as remarkable, that a person has been found dead in his bed after having partaken, with a more than usual appetite, his evening repast; a circumstance which, so far from making the event curious, sufficiently accounts for its premature occurrence. Emetics are often given, but are never proper in a sudden attack of this disease, as they inevitably produce a violent determination to the head, at the moment when its vessels are already dangerously distended; even bleeding is sometimes of dubious utility. The partial accumulation more rarely arises from a superabundance of blood than from a want of power in the vessels to distribute it regularly and impartially through the trunk and all the extremities of the frame. In many cases, therefore, we ought to have recourse to stimulation rather than to evacuation.

Instances of this disease occur where brandy would cure, and bleeding infallibly destroy. When it arises, as it often does, from a burden on the stomach, or retention of matter in the intestinal canal, the symptoms are more safely and as effectually relieved by the administration of a glyster, or other modes of gentle purgation, than by those remedies which act more immediately and violently upon the stomach.

Another case in the private practice of the Reporter has recently occurred, which, by the patient himself and former medical attendants, was considered as hydrothorax, or what is more commonly called water in the chest; but, after due examination, and reflecting at leisure on the nature of the symptoms, there appears every reason to believe that it is not a disease of the lungs themselves, but of the stomach, which, unnaturally distended by a habit of inordinate ingurgitation, presses upon the diaphragm, and thus contracts the thorax, and prevents the free exercise of the pulmonary organs. If it were an idiopathic disease of the lungs it would have been chronic, and without intermission, whereas it occurs only after intervals of different duration, and in general at periods when the stomach had been too copiously replenished. As it generally occurred in the evening, the patient fancied that it was produced by the evening air, but, in fact, it arose merely from the circumstance of the evening being after his dinner, the only meal which he relished, and after which he was in the habit of indulging in liberal and sometimes inebriating potations.

In two instances of intermittent fever, which have of late occurred within the province of the Dispensary, opium in lieu of bark has been made use of with decided efficacy and advantage. The employment, however, in ague of this inestimable drug is not absolutely a novel practice.

What at the present time surprizes us as discoveries in medicine, will, upon enquiry, be found in more instances than one to have been familiar to the practitioners of former periods. Important improvement in this region of physical science is perhaps more likely to arise from a diligent research into what has been already done, than by the utmost and most successful exercise of modern imagination or ingenuity.

In a melancholy case, where there was no chance of life, the Reporter scrupled not, at the request of the patient, to declare the exact nature of his situation. The fear of death, no doubt in many cases, accelerates the event; but this circumstance, although it ought to regulate the time and modify the manner in which the truth should be told, cannot justify in any instance a direct violation of veracity. That principle may be compared to the principle of gravity; the latter sometimes may kill, and frequently occasions important mischief: but unless we felt an entire reliance upon the invariable action of that principle, it would be impossible for us to reason with certainty, or to stir a step in life, without unceasing anxiety and alarm.

J. Reid.

Southampton-row, Russel-square,
May 26, 1804.

ALPHABETICAL

Alphabetical List *of* Bankruptcies *and* Dividends *announced between the 20th of April and the 20th of May, extracted from the London Gazette.*

BANKRUPTCIES.

The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheſes.

ACKLAM, William, Beverley, tanner (Lowndes and Lambert, Red Lion ſquare
Arrowſmith, James, Stockport, baker (Bullivant, Bernard ſtreet, Brunſwick ſquare
Bell, William, Southampton ſtreet, Covent garden, hoſier (Palmer and Tomlinſon, Warnford court, Throgmorton ſtreet
Balfour, James, Ruſſell court, ſhoemaker (Carpenter and Guy, New inn
Beattie, William, St. Paul's Church yard, pocket-book maker (Richardſon, Monument yard
Brooks, William, Bideford, ſhopkeeper (Pearſon, Pump court, Temple
Bradley, Samuel, Holborn, victualler (Hebden, Inner Temple
Bland, Francis, Iſleham, ſhopkeeper (Browns and Gotobed, Norfolk ſtreet
Brown, Henry Wilſon, Cannon ſtreet, Shoe manufacturer (Warrand, Arundel ſtreet
Black, John Henley, Lamb's ſtreet, Spitalfields, oil and colourman (Store, Garlick hill
Brain, Stephen, Pile marſh, Gloceſter, coal-miner (Blandford and Sweet, Inner Temple
Buſhell, William, Cannon ſtreet, grocer (Lee, Southwark
Bunting, John, Wapping, victualler (Robinſon, Bermonſey
Cook, William, Cannon ſtreet road, mariner (Kind, Great Preſcot ſtreet
Cooper, Thomas, Leatherhead, cornchandler (Burt, Gould ſquare, Crutched friars
Coombe, William, Queen ſtreet, warehouſeman (Pullen, Fore ſtreet
Corlett, Thos. Friday ſtreet, warehouſeman (Walker, Coleman ſtreet
Cannan, Michael, Little Cheapſide, Sun ſtreet, cheeſemonger (Edmund, Hatton garden
Carritt, Edward, Louth, Sadler (Dyneley and Sons, Gray's Inn
Corbyn, Thomas, Cheapſide, draper (Scott, St. Mildred's court
Coultring, Thomas, Briſtol, cydermerchant (Blandford and Sweet, Inner Temple
Dickinſon, Thomas, Mancheſter, builder (Foulkes, Bury place, Bloomſbury
Dalton, Richard, Church ſtreet, Kenſington, Carpenter (Edwards, Red lion ſquare
Dobſon, John, Leeds, merchant (Battye, Chancery lane
Dalrymple, John, Ruſſel ſtreet, Bermondſey, corndealer (Broad, Union ſtreet
Dymoke, Robert, Temple mills, Stratford, Callico printer (Humphreys, Token houſe yard
Drimmy, Robert, Great George ſtreet, Minories, taylor, (Burt, Gould ſquare, Crutched friars
Dodgſon, Joſeph, Milthorpe, horſedealer (Clarkſon, Eſſex ſtreet, Strand
Dutton, John, Catherine court, Tower hill, ſhipbroker (Wards, Dennets, and Greaves, Henrietta ſtreet
Debrett, John, Piccadilly, bookſeller (Dawſon, Warwick ſtreet, Golden ſquare
Elliott, William, Beverley, tanner (Lowndes and Lambert, Red lion ſquare
Edwards, John and George Manvell, Cace Coch, Flint, manufacturer of earthen ware (Howard, Henrietta ſtreet
Eaſt, Edward, St. George's Creſcent, St. George's fields, coachmaker (Cockayne and Taylor, Lyon's inn.
Finningley, Edward, Thorne, miller (Roſſer, Kirby ſtreet, Hatton garden
Figgins, Francis, Stockport, upholſterer (Swale, New Boſwell court
Field, John, Watford, miller (Edge, King's Bench walk, Temple
Green, William, Romford, linendraper (Atkinſon, Caſtle ſtreet, Falcon ſquare
Green, Charles, and Samuel Marſland, Heaton, Norris, Lancaſter, cotton ſpinners (Ellis, Curſitor ſtreet
Gwynn, John, Alborne, fuſtianmaker (Berry and King, Meard's ſtreet, Soho
Greetham, Simon, Bedale, ſhopkeeper (Dyneley and Sons, Gray's inn
Gover, John, and James Hardum, Rotherhithe, patent gun carriage makers (Wood, St. Bartholomew's hoſpital
Gloſſop, Benjamin, Repham, beaſt-jobber (Foulkes, Bury place, Bloomſbury
Hart, Thomas, Briſtol, merchant (Hill, Meredith, and Robbins, Gray's inn
Hill, John, Cateaton ſtreet, warehouſeman, trading in the firm of J. Hill and Co. (Macdougall and Hunter, Lincoln's inn New ſquare
Harris, Robert, Maidſtone, woollendraper (Eſſex ſtreet, Strand
Heawood, Eliſha, Heaton-norris, Mancheſter, and James Roberts, Stockport, cotton-ſpinners (Bullivant, Bernard ſtreet, Brunſwick ſquare
Hutchinſon, William, Wakefield, hardwareman (Sykes and Knowles, Boſwell court, Lincoln's inn
Hill, Samuel, Addle ſtreet, merchant (Sellers, Crown Office row, Temple
Hewlett, William, Vile, Southwark, druggiſt (Vandercom, Buſh lane
Holmden, Sarah, Seven Oaks, miller (Poole, Sergean's inn
Hayes, John, Maidstone, paper maker (Debary and Cope, Paper buildings, Temple
Hartley, George, Colne, callico manufacturer, Langhorn, Gray's inn
Hatfull, James, Deptford, Smith (Evitt and Rixon, Haydon ſquare
Hutchiſon, William, Little Eaſt Cheap, merchant (Ward Dennetts, and Greaves, Henrietta ſtreet Covent garden
Hardcaſtle, John, Knottingley, mercer (Evans, Thavies inn
Hargrave, William, Kirton, ſtone maſon (Harvey and Robinſon, Lincoln's inn
Jones, Iſaac, Weſtbury upon Trym, victualler (Kinderley, Long, and Ince, Symond's inn
King, Jeremiah Marſhall, Briſtol, dealer (Tarrant and Moule, Chancery lane
Keeble, Henry Aſhley, Peckham, builder (Smith, York buildings, Bermondſey New Road
Knipe, Bateman, New Bond ſtreet, wigmaker (Dixon, Naſſau ſtreet, Soho
Levi, Henry, Ramſgate, dealer (Cockayne and Taylor, Lyon's inn
Louis, Louis, Oxford ſtreet, grocer (Lane, Red Lion ſquare
Leeſe, Clough, Leopard's court, Baldwin's gardens, druggiſt (Gregſon, Angel court, Throgmorton ſtreet
Lee, Paul, South Shields, druggiſt (Nelſon, Madox ſtreet
Ludlow, William, jun. Andover, wine merchant (Johnſon and Gaſnell, Gray's inn
Ludlow, William Arnold, Andover, grocer (Bremridge, Inner Temple
Mort, Thomas, and John Broadhurſt, Mancheſter, cotton ſpinners (Ellis, Curſitor ſtreet
Milner, John, Morley, woolſtapler (Lambert, Hatton garden
Mills, Mary, Newington cauſeway, cooper (Biſhop, Wood ſtreet
Metcalfe, Cuthbert, Kighley, money ſcrivener and cotton manufacturer, partner with John Horsfall, of Cullingworth, cotton manufacturer, in the firm of Horsfall and Co. (Blunt, old Pay office, Broad ſtreet
Nattraſs, John, St. John's chapel, Durham, innkeeper, Atkinſon, Chancery lane
Noble, James, Kenſington gravel pitts, brewer (Pratt, Gray's inn ſquare
Naern, Thomas, Wapping ſtreet, baker (Burt, Gould ſquare, Crutched friars
Pendleton, Robert, Lancaſter, merchant, late of the Iſland of Trinidad, and partner with John Benſon and Niven Moore, of Lancaſter and Joſeph Wilkinſon of the Iſland of Trinidad (Maſon and Wilſon, Lancaſter
Privatt, Richard, Leiceſter place, auctioneer (Salkeld, Hatton garden
Parkinſon, Robert, Deal, druggiſt (Holmes, mark lane
Pitts, William, Boſton, ſacking manufacturer (Allen and Exley, Furnival's inn
Pariſh, James, Thomas Pariſh, James Stafford, and Thomas Hardwic, Holloway's end, Stafford, glaſs manufacturers (Taylor, Southampton buildings
Pollard, William Thomas, Aldenham, farmer (Hurle, Cloak lane
Quarton, John, High Catton, dealer (Hall and Bell, Bow lane
Richardſon, Peter, Wakefield, woolſtapler (Allen and Exley, Furnival's inn
Rankin, Richard, Leftwick, and William Ohell, Liverpool, merchants (Huxley, Temple
Riding, Grace, and William Riding, Andover, linendrapers (Kinderley, Long, and Ince, Symond's inn
Robinſon, James, Liverpool ſilverſmith, (Kearſey, Hare court, Temple
Reynolds, Charles, Norwich, woollendraper (Steward, Norwich
Snowden, John, Plymouth, draper (E. and T. Dawes, Angel court, Throgmorton ſtreet
Simon, Louis, Great Bath ſtreet, Cold Bath fields, watch-manufacturer (Ruſſen, Crown court, Alderſgate ſtreet
Sandbach, William, Northwich, ſhopkeeper (Cheſhire and Walker, Mancheſter
Scott, John, and Charles Stewart Biſſett, Liverpool, liquor merchants (Lace and Haſſell, Liverpool
Sanderſon, Robert, Paligrave place, money ſcrivener, (Conſtable, Symond's inn
Thompſon, William, Birmingham, ſtonemaſon (Johnſton, Temple
Tucker, Ewens, Debtford, Tallowchandler [Dugleby, Old City chambers
Todd, George, King's road, Sloane ſquare, builder [Richardſon, New inn
Twycroſs, Robert Harcourt, Brook ſtreet, jeweller. [Mayhew, Pulteney ſtreet, Golden ſquare
Varley, Samuel, Weſt Burton, Bedale, hoſier [Barretts, Holborn court, Gray's inn
Walford, Richard, Cheſter, porter brewer [Battye, Chancery lane

Watmore,

Watmore, William, New Windſor, innkeeper [Hurd, King's Bench walk, Temple
Walker, George, Braintree, ſhopkeeper [Luxmore, Red Lion ſquare
Willett, Wilmer Mackett, Ruſhforth hall, Bingley, cotton ſpinner [Ellis, Curſitor ſtreet
Wootton, Charles, Bath, milliner /Cuttwell, Bath
Witherington, Charles, Roſs, vintner [James, Gray's inn ſquare
White, Joſeph Smith, Witham, miller [Tyrrel and Francis, Guildhall

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

ALEXANDER, John, South Lambeth, coal merchant, May 26.
Alderſon, Thomas, Middleton, cornfactor, June 6.
Battier, John Ralph, and John Jacob Zornlin, Devonſhire ſquare, merchants, May 29
Bevington, Timothy, Worceſter, dealer, May 22 final.
Benſon, James, Greville ſtreet, painter, May 22.
Barker, Thomas, Brickwall, Hatfield, victualler, May 26.
Bevington, Samuel, Gracechurch ſtreet, merchant, June 5, final
Bevan, Thomas, Haverfordweſt, ſhopkeeper, May 23.
Brydon, John, Charing croſs, printſeller, June 5, final.
Burke, John French, Cannon-ſtreet, ſhipowner, May 26.
Booth, Thomas, and Thomas Ireland Blakeley, dyers, May 30, and ſeparate eſtate of Booth, ſame day
Bureham, Charles, Stowmarket, butcher, May 28
Briſtow, Charles, Newgate ſtreet, linendraper, June 23.
Burke, Jos. and EdwardNewton, Thavies inn, merchants, June 12.
Burton, Edmund, Daventry, money ſcrivener, June 7
Bayley, William, Wakefield, ironmonger, May [illegible], final.
Bichnell, Samuel, ſen. and Samuel Bichnell, jun. Southwark, ſoapboilers, June 23.
Cother, Benjamin, Wotton under Edge, clothier, May 16, final.
Cowley, Henry, and Joſeph Taylor, Gainſburgh, merchants, May 23.
Curling, Benjamin, Stephen, Portland place, Clapham road, ſtonemaſon, May 26.
Colombine, Francis, David Colombine, David Colombine, jun. and Peter Colombine, jun. merchants, joint eſtate, June 15, and ſeparate eſtate of each, June 16.
Cripwell, Thomas, Ruddington, hoſier, May 18.
Crook, Obadiah Thomas, Weybridge, timber dealer, May 19.
Collingdon, John, Plough court, Lombard ſtreet, merchant, May 22.
Collings, Henry, and Richard Ireland Gifford, St. Philip and Jawl, Glouceſter, ſkinners, ſeparate eſtate of Collings, ſeparate eſtate of Gifford, and joint eſtate, all on June 20.
Cowen, George, Hoxton town, oil and colourman, June 1.
Dixon, Thomas, Godalming, timber merchant, June 5.
Drake, William, Ratcliff highway, draper, June 9.
Dunne, Charles, Durweſton ſtreet, ſurgeon, May 19, final.
Danſon, George, and Abraham Simon Doncher Cuvelje, Lancaſter, brokers, June 4.
Dawes, George, Rood lane, brandy merchant, May 29.
Emerſon, James, Bitton, braſs, and ſpelter maker, June 2.
Fletcher, Solomon, Mancheſter, linendraper, May 18.
Farquhar, John, late of Cavendiſh court, now of Wincheſter ſtreet, merchant, June 9, final.
Fawcett, Thomas, Chiſwell ſtreet, brandy merchant, June 5.
Fower, William, Heywood, innkeeper, May 30.
Field, Benjamin, Union ſtreet, Biſhopſgate, upholſterer, June 12, final.
Forbes, Francis, Blackman ſtreet, druggiſt, June 30.
Gardener, Samuel John, Pitt ſtreet, corn dealer, June 9.
Gowan, George, Great Ormond ſtreet, merchant, [partner with Thomas Gowan and Matthew Coats Horſley, both of Calcutta] June 12, final
George, Benjamin, Pope's Head alley, Needly and Fiſh-hook maker, June 2, final.
Grunieſon, Charles, Abchurch lane, merchant, June 19.
Gwynne, David, Frith ſtreet, taylor, June 5.
Hornby, William, of Gainſburgh, and Sir Joſeph Eſdaile, of Marden Aſh, Knight, bankers, ſeparate eſtate of each, May 15.
Hancox, Edward, Dudley, banker, May 25, 26, 28, 29.
Hook, Joſeph, Bermondſey ſtreet, leather dreſſer, May 18.
Howard, Bradford, Wilts, carpenter, May 21. final
Hook, James, and William Turner, Bridge foot, Weſtminſter, coal merchants, May 26. final.
Harker, Daniel Winchcomb, ſoapboiler, May 28.
Hayward, Walter, New Sarum, clothier, May 30.
Hall, Charles, Ellerton, horſe jobber, June 13. final.
Hatterſley, Richard, Doncaſter, grocer, June 6.
Hamilton, James, and William Tufkington, Finch lane, merchants, June 9.
Johnſon, John, and Joſeph Cullingworth, Leeds, joiners, May 24.
Jay, Joſhua, Norwich, coal merchant, May 30.
Ivory, Richard, St. Clement, Oxford, upholder, June 11.
Key, William, Duke ſtreet, Aldgate, man's mercer, May 17. final.
Kerſhaw, John, Wakefield, druggiſt, May 28, final
Kenyon, Joſeph, Wakefield, linendraper, June [illegible], final
Lake, William, (partner with John Liſt) Biſhopſgate ſtreet merchant, May 16.
Leeman, Joſeph, of Peterborough, linendraper, June 5.
Littler, Joſeph, St. Clement's Danes, Jeweller, July 2.
Lonſdale, Nathaniel, and Thomas Thompſon, Bedford ſtreet, Covent garden, woollendrapers, June 9.
Moſeley, James, and James Roſe, Birmingham, factors, May 16, and ſeparate eſtate of Moſeley, ſame day.
Macklan, Thomas, Rumford, innkeeper, May 20. final.
Moore, Richard, Haleſworth, linendraper, May 18.
Medley, Edward, Parliament ſtreet, money ſcrivener, May 26.
Manſon, Thos. Token-houſe yard, merchant, May 26. final
M'Henry, Bernard, Stratford upon Avon, mercer, May 23.
Medford, Macall, Finſbury ſquare, merchant [partner with John Liſle, jun. of Philadelphia] May 26.
Meſle, Stanilas Grandclos, Finſbury place, merchant [trading in the firm of Grandclos, Meſle, Fils, and Co. June 5.
Moriſon, Alex. Walbrook, merchant, June 2.
Nanfan, Thomas, mancheſter, warehouſeman, May 15.
Nimmo, Henry, Briſtol, merchant, May 19
Noble, Joſeph, Walthamſtow, brewer, June 5. final.
Nixon, James, Princes ſtreet, Hanover ſquare, ironmonger June 2.
Nicholls, Walter, Briſtol, ſoapboiler, June 9.
Ovens, John, Cardiff, Tanner, May 16.
Offner, John Paul, Kingſland road, brewer, June 5.
Ocearſon, Arnold, Fenchurch ſtreet, merchant, June 19.
Ormes, Edward, Southwark, cheeſemonger, June 22.
Powell, William, William Sutton, and Michael Ward, Leeds, merchants, May 14. final.
Peach, Robert, Wakefield, woolſtapler, May 10.
Parker, Joſeph, Glamford Briggs, malſter, May 18.
Parker, Richard, Little Argyle ſtreet, fiſhmonger and potatoe merchant.
Perkins, John, Huntingdon, banker, May 23.
Plowes, John, Leeds, merchant, May 23.
Pevice, John, Lower Thames ſtreet, Fiſhmonger, June 5.
Pyne, Thomas, Southwark, victualler, May 31.
Powell, William, Shepton Malle, innholder, June 4. final.
Parſlee, John, Holt, bookſeller, May 31. final.
Pearſon, William, Sunderland, printer, June 12.
Pratt, Peter, Hart ſtreet, Bloomſbury, glaſs ſeller, June 12.
Rothwell, John, Nottingham, hoſier, May 18.
Ruſhforth, Benjamin, Marſhall Hall, and William Ruſhforth of Crowſtorne hall, May 21.
Robinſon, James, Crosby ſquare, merchant, June 19.
Richings, Stephen and Somerſet Richings, Oxford, glovers, June 5.
Reeve, Edward, Leeds, linendraper, June 2. final.
Smirthwaite, Geo. Buſh lane, merchant, May 12. final.
Sharples, Robert, Anderton, ſhopkeeper, May 10.
Simmonds, John, Canterbury, linendraper, June 5. final.
Starcy, Thomas, Newgate ſtreet, wholeſale linendraper, June 5.
Self, Stephen, Haleſworth, cornmerchant, June 11.
Sheppard, Samuel, Marlborough ſtreet, victualler, June 5.
Sommervail, James, Liverpool, merchant, June 9.
Smith, Peter, Farnhill, ſhalloonmaker, June 11. final.
Taylor, John, Mancheſter, merchant, May 18.
Taylor, Edward, Blachburn, linendraper, June 7.
Tuther, Thos. Perry, Holborn hill, linendraper, May 26.
Tomlins, William, Bridge road, Lambeth, coachmaker, May 29.
Taylor, Thomas, Birmingham, draper, June 2. final.
Thompſon, Francis, Bow lane, warehouſeman, May 5 and June 5.
Travis, Joſeph, and Peter Nevill, Bolton-le-moors, muſlin manufacturers, June 1.
Towes, William, Gracechurch ſtreet, ſtationer, June 5, final.
Turner, Samuel, jun. Laytonſtone, farmer, June 22.
Townſend, John, Ludgate hill, laceman, June 9.
Waring, Samuel, Perſhire, miller, May 22. final.
Ward, Joſeph, Brentwood, publican, May 18.
Waurock, Charles, and John Henry Lutterloſh, Mark lane, merchants. June 5.
Whitaker, John, and James Pitt, Birmingham, coachmakers, May 31.
Warren, George, Coventry ſtreet, upholder, May 18.
White, Thomas, White yard, Roſemary lane, cooper, June 2.
Wilton, Richard, Bread ſtreet, June 5.
Walley, Thomas, Liverpool, merchant, June 5.
Windett, James, Norwich, grocer, June 14.
Wilde, James, John Watts, and John Boddy, Upper Thames ſtreet, ſugar refiners, June 9, ſeparate eſtate of Watts.
We[illegible], John, Somers' place, Eaſt, plaiſterer, June 2.
Warner, Overy, Marlborough, ſtocking manufacturer, June 8. final
Weſtmacot, Richard, Mount ſtreet, ſculptor, June 9.
Walton, James, Aſhton under line, cotton ſpinner, June 15.
Whitly Thomas, Making place, Halifax, merchant, June 11.
Young, James, Southampton, linendraper, June 5.

MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON.

With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.

MARRIED.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Jos. Jellicoe, esq. of Fenchurch-street, to Miss Leigh, daughter of Egerton Leigh, esq. of High Leigh, and of Twemloe, in the county of Chester.

B. Jeffery, esq. of Throgmorton-street, to Miss Molesworth, eldest daughter of the late R. Molesworth, esq.

At Greenwich, Mr. Forbes, of Ely-place, to Miss Maule, daughter of the Rev. J. Maule, one of the chaplains of the hospital.

Mr. J. Nash, of Newgate-street, to Miss Hoare, daughter of the late Richard Hoare, esq.

At St. Margaret's, Westminster, J. Unwin, esq. of the treasury, to Miss Sargent, eldest daughter of J. Sargeant, esq. M. P. of Woolavington, Sussex.

T. Porteous, esq. of Jermyn-street, to Miss E. Clapham, of Little Dean's Yard, Westminster.

At Mitton, near Gravesend, Captain Budo Wilcken, of the King's German Legion, to the Baroness Dorette De Bar.

The Hon. Lieut.-colonel De Grey, eldest son of Lord Walsingham, to Miss Methuen, eldest daughter of P. Cobb Methuen, esq. of Corsham-house, Wilts.

W. Plomer Windus, esq. of Oxford-street, to Miss Tubbs, of Pentonville.

At St. Mary's, Newington, R. H. Jago, esq. to Miss Semira Soker, of Walworth.

J. G. Fly, esq. late of Devonshire, to Miss E. Lane Denny, only daughter of Mrs. Denny, of Notting-hill, in the county of Middlesex.

Mr. Hillhouse, of Russel-street, Bloomsbury, to Miss Hempstead, of Illsley, Berks.

DIED.

In her 21st year, *Lady Harriet Fitzroy*, daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Grafton.

At his house in Privy-gardens, in his 51st year, *Henry Marquis of Exeter, Lord Burleigh*, joint hereditary grand almoner to the King in fee, and recorder of Stamford. Brownlow, Earl of Exeter, the Marquis's eldest son by a former marriage, succeeds to the title and estate.

In Dover-street, the *Hon. Mrs. Priscilla Marsham*, of Boxley-house, near Maidstone, eldest daughter of the late Right Hon. Robert Lord Romney; a lady of a truly benevolent character, of pure, regular, and exemplary morals, and the most gentle, elegant, and dignified, manners.

In her 26th year, *Mrs. Wilmot*, wife of Mr. J. Wilmot, stationer, in the Borough.

At Waltham-abbey, aged 88, *T. Jessop*, esq. formerly of Thurnscoe-hall, in the county of York, but who resided for the last fifty years of his life at Waltham-abbey.

At the house of R. P. Joddrell, esq. in Berner's-street, *Edward Hase, esq.* of Salt, in the county of Norfolk.

At Ockham, in Surrey, aged 21, *Miss M. Bennett.*

At Ripley, in Surry, aged 57, *W. Tabourdine, esq.* captain in the royal navy.

In Bow-street, Covent-garden, *Mrs. Winterbotham.*

Mr. J. Layton, silversmith, son of Mr. T. Layton, of Wardour-street, Soho.

In Southampton-row, Bloomsbury-square, in his 71st year, *T. Kynaston, esq.* of Witham, Essex.

At his house, in Brompton-grove, in his 89th year, *J. Savage, esq.*

N. Coverdale, esq. of St. Ann's Place, Limehouse.

At her lodgings, in Paddington, *Lady Folkstone.*—Also, at Paddington, *J. Vochez, esq.* contractor-general in the last war for maintaining French prisoners.

At his house in Wood-street, Westminster, aged 78, *T. Parker, esq.* one of the engrossing clerks of the House of Commons, and who had been a clerk on that establishment near fifty years.

At Wandsworth, in his 85th year, *J. A. Rocker, esq.* of West-hill.

Mrs. Strode, of Gloucester-place, Portman-square, widow, late of Peamore, county of Devon.

Mrs. Riners, upwards of thirty years, wife of F. Riners, esq. late major in the East Middlesex militia, but late of Westhover-house, Gloucestershire.

Aged 45, *Mr. N. Hacket*, agent for East-India ships.

At Epsom, the *Rev. Jon. Boucher*, vicar.

Mrs. Fulling, widow of the late T. Fulling, esq.

[*Further particulars relative to the Rev. Wm. Gilpin.*—Our last number only notices the peculiar merit of his Explanation of the Church Catechism.—That there is merit in rendering some parts of it tolerably intelligible to children is unquestionable; but this, though certainly a work highly becoming a clergyman, is so small a part of the "good deeds that he did while he was yet with us," that it may be proper to illustrate those parts of so valuable a character, which do not appear in his various publications. Having laid down the principles of a new science, ascertaining the sublime and beautiful in nature's scenery

ſcenery, his fame is eſtabliſhed as a maſter in the picturesque, and that whoever can reliſh the beauties of the New Foreſt, will view them with greater intereſt, after reading his account of them, in which accurate deſcription, hiſtory and anecdote are moſt agreeably blended.

" But not the waving wood, or winding vale,
The ſweets of ſummer, or the vernal gale,
Were form'd to fetter down the noble ſoul,
Beneath the magic of their ſoft controul;"

And, as ſhall appear, all this exquiſite taſte was made the amuſement, not the grand buſineſs, of life. His publications and his drawings were all rendered ſubſervient to the duties of a pious and humane paſtor. Placed in an extenſive foreſt pariſh, he found the people too generally leading a life highly unfavourable to religion and order, and, being ſeconded by ſome liberal gentlemen of the vicarage, he effected a ſyſtem of reform, which remains a monument to his memory. He firſt procured a healthy and well-conducted houſe of induſtry, where the children were trained to habits of activity and order, and taught the principles of religion. An account of this inſtitution, and ſome ſtriking inſtances of reform in abandoned characters, was publiſhed by the Philanthropic Society.—His exertions did not reſt here. He has ſince built a ſchool-houſe (the ſcite and building of which are picturesque, on a high bank ornamented with oaks, looking down to Boldre Bridge) where ten boys and ten girls are conſtantly receiving education, and where on Sundays the children of the pariſh more generally receive inſtruction. For the building and ſetting on foot this ſchool he had raiſed 400l. by his various publications, and two years ago his drawings were ſold in town for the endowment of it. He told the writer of this article he had the vanity to expect 800l. for them, but Chriſtie received 1625l. Some eminent characters who had been under his tuition, when maſter of Cheam ſchool, no doubt promoted the ſale, both from regard to him and the benevolent motives of the undertaking; and ſuch was the deſire to have original ſpecimens of his genius, that it was not doubted but by making two days ſale 2000l. might have been raiſed. In the preface to the catalogue, was an account of the principles on which the drawings were made, with this appropriate quotation—

" ——— me it delights
To creep and wind through natures walks."

Thus honourably, thus uſefully, was the life of this venerable paſtor ſpent, and at the age of nearly eighty, it cloſed with only a few hours pain. He lived in habits of cordial eſteem and occaſional intercourſe with men of different religious perſuaſions, though from his love of retirement he kept but little of what is called company. It is honourable to the character of both parties, that a catholic gentleman near him entruſted him with a handſome donation for the poor during the late times of ſcarcity—both becauſe it would that way be better diſtributed, and at the ſame time avoid unjuſt ſuſpicions of the motive.—His memory lives, and will live, in the regard of good men; and this memorial is written to excite others of his brethren to follow his footſteps, as he followed his maſter " who went about doing good." Mr. Gilpin firſt attracted notice as a biographer in 1753, with the life of his anceſtor the celebrated Bernard Gilpin*, called the northern apoſtle, rector of Houghton-le-Spring in the county of Durham, a ſtriking inſtance of the effect of attention and perſeverance in an incumbent, on the reformation of an extenſive pariſh in the northern wilds. This life was followed by that of Latimer in 1755; afterwards by thoſe of Wickcliffe, Haſs, Jerome of Prague, Tirca, and Archbiſhop Cranmer. In 1779, he printed Lectures on the Church Catechiſm, reprinted in 1792. An Expoſition of the New Teſtament 1790, reprinted 2 vols. 8vo. in the ſame year. Obſervations relative chiefly to Picturesque Beauty, made in the year 1776, on ſeveral parts of Great-Britain and the Highlands of Scotland; a ſecond edition in 1798. Sermons to a Country Congregation, and Hints for Sermons, 2 vols. 1800. Moral Contraſts; or, the Power of Religion exemplified under different Characters. Amuſements for Clergymen. Life of John Trueman and Richard Atkins, for the Uſe of Servants'-halls, Farm-houſes, and Cottages. Account of William Baker of the New Foreſt publiſhed with the Cheap Repoſitory: this account of an exemplary character in humble life, is a pleaſing proof of his attention to the people with whom his lot was caſt, and ſhews how well he knew them, and the pleaſure he took in encouraging genuine piety and worth.

* From whom were alſo deſcended the truly reſpectable family of the ſame name now reſident at and near Philadelphia.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,
WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;
Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Department are always very thankfully received.*

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

THE Duke of Northumberland, lord of the manor of Tynemouth, at the requeſt of the inhabitants of the ſaid manor, has lately eſtabliſhed a weekly market on the Friday at North Shields; alſo two fairs to be held annually at the ſame place, on the laſt Friday in April, and the firſt Friday in November, for the ſale of cattle and all other goods, and for the hiring of ſervants. Agreeably to public notice, as above, the market was accordingly opened, in North Shields, for the firſt time, on Friday, April 20; when, notwithſtanding the unfavourable weather, a great variety of wares were exhibited for ſale, and the market was very numerouſly attended. At noon a ſalute of cannon announced its full eſtabliſhment. The buſineſs of the day commenced, however, at the Bull Ring, North Shields, where a number of the neighbouring gentlemen attended, accompanied by the Duke of Northumberland's tenants, all on horſeback. The proclamation was firſt read by the bailiff of Tynemouthſhire, and clerk of the market, when the proceſſion moved forward to the market-place. The Ducheſs of Northumberland's bagpiper, mounted on a white poney and playing the favourite ſtrain of "My Jockey ſtays long at the fair," led the van; next to him rode the bailiff of the manor and his deputy, and then followed the gentlemen, and the tenants, two and two. When they arrived at the poſt-office, another proclamation was made: they then proceeded to Tynemouth Caſtle gates, and from thence to the place where the antient croſs of Tynemouth ſtood, in the days of the Priory, making a proclamation at each place; the piper then performed ſome northern airs, in a ſtyle that would have done no diſhonour to Courtney, Gow, or Allen, &c. &c. On this occaſion the inhabitants of the pariſh of Tynemouth, and the whole adjacent parts of the ſouth-eaſt corner of Northumberland, feel ſenſibly the benefits which ariſe from the aforeſaid weekly markets and two fairs.

Married.] At Alnwick, Mr. L. Younghuſband, of Alnwick Abbey High Houſe, to Miſs M. Storey.

At North Shields, Capt. B. Lotherington, to Miſs Horner.

At Holy Iſland, Mr. J. Gray, ſaddler, of Wooller, to Miſs Hall, of Fenham.

At Newcaſtle, Mr. Ingham, painter, to Miſs Hodgkinſon.

At Ovingham, Mr. M. Jackſon, merchant, to Mrs. A. Turner, both of Hedley.

At Stockton, Mr. R. Oliver, ſpirit-merchant, to Miſs Fox.

C. T. Thornhill, eſq. of Thornhill Houſe, near Sunderland, to Miſs D. Mounſey, daughter of the late G. Mounſey, eſq. of Carliſle.

At Sunderland, G. Robinſon, eſq. collector of cuſtoms at that port, to Miſs Clarke.

Died.] At Newcaſtle, aged 77, Mrs. Bainbridge, ſiſter of Mr. Bainbridge, ſurgeon, of Durham.

At the White Croſs inn, aged 89, Mrs. E. Duncan, widow.—Aged 36, Mrs. A. Ferguſon, wife of Mr. R. Ferguſon, clock and watch manufacturer.——Aged 33, Mr. R. Cram, maſter mariner.——Aged 72, Mrs. B. Storey, widow of the late Mr. J. Storey, tanner.—Suddenly, Mr. T. Carnabie, butcher.—Capt. J. Petrie, ſhip-owner.—Aged 42, Mr. J. Tinkler, many years agent to the late T. Simpſon, eſq. manufacturer of blue.——Mrs. Storey, wife of Capt. Storey, of the new road leading to Shields.—Mrs. Carus, wife of Mr. J. Carus, ſilk-dyer.——In child-bed, Mrs. Trotter, wife of Dr. Trotter, and only daughter of the late Capt. Everett, who was killed on board the Ruby ſhip of war, in the year 1779. Mrs. Trotter was an affectionate wife, an accompliſhed woman, and devout chriſtian.—Mr. R. Charlton, toll-keeper, at the Weſtgate.——J. Langlands, eſq. goldſmith and jeweller, of extenſive connections, and lieutenant of the Newcaſtle volunteers.—Mr. J. Lany, attorney.

In Gateſhead, at the houſe of her ſon, aged 104, Mrs. Ann Parkyn. She enjoyed good health, and retained the uſe of all her faculties, till within five months prior to her death.

At Sunderland, aged 88, Mrs. A. Horſley, mother of Mr. J. Horſley, portrait painter.—Aged 60, Mrs. E. Perry.—Lieut. Sutherland, of the Royal Navy, and attached to the corps of Sea Fencibles.

At Berwick upon Tweed, aged 89, Mrs. Statham.—Aged 86, R. Forſter, eſq. poſtmaſter, and a conſiderable ſhip-owner.

At South Shields, aged 50, Mr. J. Dizard, taylor.

At Alnwick, aged 78, Mrs. E. Hindmarſh, mother of Mr. M. Hindmarſh, ironmonger.

At Biſhopwearmouth, Mr. Galillee, ſhip-owner.—Mrs. Aiſkell, wife of Mr. E. Aiſkell, coal-fitter.—Mrs. M. Jamieſon.

At Morpeth, aged 30, Mrs. Thompſon, of the Turk's-Head Inn.—Very ſuddenly, Mr. W. Armſtrong, butcher. Being ſeized with a cough in the ſtreet, he called at a friend's houſe; but before the requiſite aſſiſtance could be

be procured to convey him home, he was found dead, lying on the floor.——Mr. T. D. Robſon, ſon of Mr. G. Robſon, of the Bowes' Arms inn, Durham.

At Monkwearmouth, aged 89, Mr. T. Smith.—Aged 92, Mrs. M. Dawſon.

At Barnard Caſtle, aged 63, Mrs. M. Baſs.

At Darlington, Miſs Hindmarſh, eldeſt daughter of the late Rev. T. Hindmarſh, of Hayton, near Pocklington.—Mrs Peaſe, wife of Mr Michael Peaſe.——Aged 73, Mr. R. Thompſon, late of the Talbot Inn.

At Stockton, the Rev. J. Rowntree, rector of Elton, in the county of Durham.—Mr. Stephen Burnett, maſter chimney-ſweeper, a man of ſtrict honeſty and well-known eccentricity of character.—Mrs. Walker, mother of Mr. Walker, late an apothecary of this place.—Mr. Jefferſon, butcher.

At Ellington, near Whittingham, at an advanced age, Mr. W. Hedley.

At Swalwell, aged 93, Mr. Thomas Ray, who had travelled as poſtman upwards of fifty years between that place and Newcaſtle.

At Bedlington, aged 77, Mrs. E. Steele.

At Oxcloſe colliery, Mrs. Harriſon.

At Bollihope Mill, in the county of Durham, in the prime of youth, Mr. T. Forreſt, ſecond ſon of Mr. Marm. Forreſt.

At Ouſeburn-bridge, near Newcaſtle, Mr. Chaloner Newton, ſchoolmaſter.

At Long Framlington, in his 63d year, Mr. J. Riddle.—In his 79th year, Shafto Coulter, eſq. of Preſtwick.

At Hetton, near Belford, aged 68, J. Wilkie, eſq.—Aged 65, Mr. J. Blaylock, grocer.

At Penzance, in Cornwall, in his 20th year, Mr. W. J. Peareth, ſon of W. Peareth, eſq. of Uſworth Houſe, in the county of Durham.

At Sandyford, near Newcaſtle, Miſs Bateman, late of the Old Bank.

At Briſtol, W. Ogden, eſq. of Mill Hill, near Sunderland.

At Howdon Pans, Mr. J. Stevenſon, ſchoolmaſter.

At Kelſo, Mrs. Cunningham.—Aged 25, Mr. P. Simpſon, ſaddler, 5th ſon of J. Simpſon, eſq. of Blainſlie.

Mr. J. Hepple, butcher and innkeeper, near the Milldam, South Shields.

At Belſay, in Northumberland, aged 66, Mr. T. Baxter, houſe-carpenter.

Aged 79, Mrs. Hudſon, of the Peighills, near Morpeth.——Aged 103, Mrs. Mary Holmes, of Sunderland Bridge, near Durham. She retained the uſe of all her faculties, and conſtantly made her own bed, till within a few days prior to her death.

At the Mount, aged 90, Mr. Ackworth.

Anth. Forſter, eſq. of Jardin Field, in Berwickſhire. He was found dead in his bed, with his head ſhattered to pieces, and an unloaded piſtol lying near him, which he is ſuppoſed to have diſcharged into his mouth. The body was buried in Berwick church-yard.

At Windyſide, Weſtdale, Mrs. Byers.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

"*Antiquities.*—Lately as ſome workmen were digging a cellar in St. Alban's-row, in Carliſle, they diſcovered two vaults, which had every appearance of being repoſitories of the dead.—The workmen only removed a few of the upper ſtones of the vaults, leaving the remains of the dead in the cells in which, probably, they had remained for many ages. Intermixed with the earth which came out of the cellar, they found human bones, pieces of burned wood, and two circular pieces of braſs, part of an iron chain, and a quantity of molten lead. From the marks of fire diſcoverable in ſome of theſe reliques, it is conjectured that at the diſſolution of religious houſes in the reign of Henry VIII. this place, which then contained a ſacred edifice dedicated to St. Albion, has been reduced by fire; and from the remains of the vaults, the ground on which the cellar is ſunk, was probably a cemetry to that religious houſe."

Mr. John Chriſtian Curwen has, by a number of experiments, of late brought the method and uſe of ſteamed potatoes, to ſerve as a ſubſtitute for hay to cattle, to a degree of conſiderable perfection, and ſo as to anſwer his moſt ſanguine expectations. During the laſt two ſeaſons, he has fed ſixty horſes upon them, with the addition of a ſmall quantity of ſtraw. The horſes, during the whole time, were in excellent condition. He has alſo given ſteamed potatoes to milch cows and other cattle. This method is likely to be of great importance, not only from its cheapneſs, in compariſon with hay, but as a ſubſtitute in caſe of a failure in the crops of hay.

Married.] The Rev. S. R. Hartley, M. A. head maſter of the free grammar ſchool in Carliſle, to Miſs Fleming, of Urſwick, near Ulverſtone.

At Bootle, the Rev. Mr. Steble, rector of Corney, to Miſs Hodgſon.

At Whitehaven, Mr. Jenkinſon, plumber and glazier, to Miſs Fletcher.—Mr. J. Jamieſon, manufacturer, of Penrith, to Miſs J. Cochrane, of Kilburney, in Scotland.—B. Wake, eſq. ſurgeon of the 21ſt regiment of light dragoons, to Miſs Spedding.

At Lindale, in Cartmel, Mr. W. Slater, of Spittle, near Kirkby Lonſdale, to Miſs H. Atkinſon, fourth daughter of J. Atkinſon, eſq. of Broughton in Cartmel.

Died.] At Carliſle, Mr. J. Grayſon.—Aged 65, Mr J. Blaylock, grocer.—At the Lion and Lamb Inn, aged 55, Mr. J. Gordon. His reſidence in this city was only temporary, he being on a journey from the neighbourhood of Belfaſt.—Aged 60, Mr Goſling, dealer in ſpirits.—In the ſuburbs, Mrs. M. Winthrop, widow.—Mrs. Griffith; and a few days after, Mr. Griffith, plaſterer, her huſband.

At Kendal, aged 73, Mr. T. Wilſon, diſſenting miniſter.

At Whitehaven, Mrs E. Dickenson, widow.—Aged 86, Mrs. M. Farifh.—Aged 77, Mrs. Elbeck, widow.—Aged 67, Mrs. Haile—Aged 70, Mrs. M. Butler.—In his 85th year, Mr. Septimus Hodgfon, fchoolmafter.—In her 46th year, Mifs Copeland.—Aged 85, Mrs. Walker, widow.—Mrs. O'Neill, widow.—In the prime of life, Mr J. Roper, fhoemaker.—Mifs A. Hufk, milliner.—Aged 76, Mr. T. Todd.—Aged 49, Mrs Ridley, wife of Mr. R. Ridley, of the Cat public-houfe.—Mifs J Copeland, fifter of Mifs Copeland above-mentioned.

At Workington, aged 77, Mrs Courfe, widow of the late Captain J. Courfe, of the fhip Bleffing.

At Cockermouth, in his 67th year, Mr. J. Reed, dealer in fpirits

At Brampton, Mrs Ewart, widow.

At Egremont, in advanced age, Mr. R. Curwen, fmith.

At Kefwick, aged about 60, Mr. T. Lightfoot, attorney.—Aged 96, Mr. J. Barnes.

At Diffington, aged 70, Mr. J. Benfon.

At Lowca, in the prime of life, Mrs. Harris.

At Brownrigge, in Arcledon, near Whitehaven, in an advanced age, Mr. W. Dickinfon.

At Kirkland, near Kendal, Mr. W. Robinfon, dryfalter.

At Ullock, in the parifh of Dean, in an advanced age, Mrs. Ruth Taylor, of the fociety of Quakers.

At Newtown, near Carlifle, aged about 20, Mr. J. Taylor.

At Birddyke, in the parifh of Lamplugh, in her 76th year, Mrs. J. Jackfon.

At Bleunerhaffer, in Cumberland, aged 56, Mrs. Jackfon.

In London, Mr. T. Benfon, 3d fon of T. Benfon, efq. of Cockermouth.

At Mount-Pleafant, aged 57, Mrs. S. Thompfon, a maiden-lady.

At Langwathby, Mr. Williamfon, a gentleman of exemplary character, engaging manners, and great integrity and charity.

At Clifton, near Penrith, aged 92, Mr. Jonathan Savage, of the fociety of Quakers.

At Birddyke, in Lamplugh, in his 18th year, Mr. J. Bowman.

Aged 69, Mrs. J Chambers, of Mealrigg, in the parifh of Bromfield

At Sandwith, in his 44th year, Mr. H. Bowman, landing furveyor in the cuftoms at the port of Whitehaven.—J. Davidfon, efq. of Hill Top, near Kendal.

At the Banks, near Brampton, aged 84, Mr. J Addifon.

At Whicham, near Bootle, in his 59th year, the Rev. R Scott, M. A. and rector of that parifh. His character as a teacher is well known, and perhaps few men lived more efteemed by a very numerous acquaintance. His pall was fupported by ten clergymen, all of whom had received their claffical education from Mr. Scott.

At Borland mill, in the parifh of Kirkpatrick Juxta, aged 97, Mr. W. Thorburn.

At Cogrie, in the parifh of Kirkpatrick Juxta, aged 84, Mr. J. Murray, late ruling elder for the prefbytery of Lochmaben.

At Galemire, near Whitehaven, in advanced age, Mr. Fullerton, father of the Rev. Mr. Fullerton, of Whelpfide.

YORKSHIRE.

That venerable pile, the abbey church of Whitby, has fuffered very materially by the heavy gales of laft month; the remaining part of the fouth tranfept having unfortunately given way, and thereby deprived the great tower of one of its principal fupports.—The North Crofs likewife appears to be very much fhaken. This building, founded by the families of Piercy and Neville, or, according to fome accounts, by the antient kings of Northumberland, is allowed to be one of the moft correct and beautiful fpecimens of Gothic architecture in the kingdom; and from its elevated fituation, it has long been a prominent and ufeful fea-mark to mariners.

Broad and narrow cloths milled in the Weft Riding, the laft twelve months—Broad cloths 8,942,798 yards—increafed this year 256,752 yards.—Narrow cloths 5,023,996—increafed this year 232 yards.—The whole manufactory this year, 13,966,794 yards. Laft year, 13,709,800. Increafed 256,994.—The immenfe quantities of kerfeymeres and fwandowns now manufactured, are not included in the above ftatement.

Married.] At Barnfley, Mr. T. J. Manley, of Madeley, in Shropfhire, fon of J. Manley, efq. of the third regiment of dragoons, to Mifs Stocks.

At Hull, Mr. R. Witty, of the Golden Fleece public-houfe, to Mifs S. Merrican.—Mr. Grifwood, diffenting-minifter, to Mrs. Mitchell.

At Parlington, R. Oliver, efq. to Mifs Turner, fifter of Sir Charles Turner, bart.—S. Stocks, efq. of Carlton, near Newcaftle, to Mifs F. Acombe, of Marftone, near York.—Mr. F. Cooper, grocer, of Knarefborough, to Mifs Dearlove, of Harrogate.—Mr. R. Cobb, furgeon, of New Malton, to Mifs Emma Prefton.—Mr. T. Hoe, faddler, of Hedon, to Mifs A. Branton, of Eafington, both in Holdernefs.—Mr. Jos. Rhodes, banker of Wakefield, to Mifs M. Denton, daughter of the late Mr. Denton, woolftapler.—Mr. Rhodes, wine-merchant, of Huddersfield, to Mifs Brooke, daughter of Mr. R. Brooke, merchant, of Cinderhills Houfe, near Mirfield.—Mr. Arton, of the Star Inn, to Mrs Buckle, both of Pomfret.——J. Robinfon, efq. fhipowner of Hull, to Mifs E. Mould, of Nedlington, near Howden.

At Sculcoates, near Hull, Lieut. Booth, of the 2d regiment of Weft York militia, to Mifs E. Parker, fecond daughter of Mr. W. Parker, merchant.

At York, the Rev. W. Richardfon, minifter of St. Michael le Belfrey, to Mrs. Perrot.

Died.]

Died.] At York, in her 77th year, Mrs. Dalton.—Aged 78, Mrs. Fireman, widow.—Aged 86, Mrs. Jackson, relict of the late Mr. T. Jackson, formerly of the Elephant and Castle inn.——Mr. M. Wharram, carver and gilder.

At Hull, aged 61, Mr. J. Etherington.—Aged 77, Mrs. Hudson, widow.—Aged 29, Mr. J. Lyon, merchant's clerk.—Aged about 60, Mr. J. Dalton, confectioner. He was found dead in his bed, to which he had retired the preceding evening, in a state of apparent good health.—In her 17th year, Miss Alderson, daughter of J. Alderson, M. D.—In his 45th year, Mr. J. Frank, one of the elder brethren of the Trinity House, and formerly commander of a ship in the Lisbon trade.

At Halifax, Mrs. Nicol, wife of Mr. Nicol.

At Whitby, aged 62, Mr. M. Wilson, ship-owner.—Mr. J. Wilson, officer in the customs, and formerly commander of a vessel in the employ of the late Lord Mulgrave.—Aged 70, W. Skinner, esq.

At Scarbro', aged 30, Miss Atty, eldest daughter of Mrs. Keld.

At Leeds, Mr. W. Benson, merchant, and one of the society of Quakers.——Mr. A. Dickinson, woolstapler.

At Sheffield, Mr. Singleton, governor of the General Infirmary.—At an advanced age, Mr. N. Parker, maltster.—Mr. J. Batterby, a musician in the band of the Sheffield volunteer infantry.—Mr. J. Walker, joiner.—Aged 60, Mr. J. Gray, farrier, of Little Sheffield.—Aged 18, Miss S. Valentine, daughter of Mr. W. Valentine, cutler.—Mr. J. Lowe, farmer, of Norton Lees.—Mr. J. Stanford. He suddenly dropped down in his house, and expired immediately.—Mrs. Beeley.—Aged 78, Mr. J. Loy, table-knife manufacturer.—Mrs. Lee.

At Northallerton, Mrs. Hirst, wife of Mr. Hirst, attorney.

LANCASHIRE.

At a meeting of the annual Vestry in St. Nicholas' church, parish of Liverpool, held on Tuesday, April 3, it was resolved, "That the churchwardens and parish committee be authorized and requested to prepare the draught of a bill, for the sanction of parliament, to embrace the following objects:—1. For regulating and managing the concerns of this parish, so far as relates to the prevention and relief of distress, occasioned by sickness, poverty, and old age. 2. For providing for the pavement and repair of the streets in this town. 3. For establishing and carrying into effect such regulations as may be deemed expedient for preventing the danger arising from fire, and for providing such means as may most early and effectually extinguish fires, and for such other purposes as may be deemed expedient by the said committee." The vestry clerk is likewise directed, by the same authority, to proceed to London without delay, to oppose a bill now pending in parliament, viz. the 'Dock Bill,' stated to be 'on account of the enormous increase of dockage required, and the increase of penalties and restrictions imposed on trade without necessity, which (it is avouched) are sufficient to crush the trade of the town," &c. &c.

A long subterraneous passage cut out of the solid rock, has been lately discovered in digging the foundation, on the New Exchange, near Old Hall-street, Liverpool. It issues from a well which stood in a place formerly known by the name of the White Cross, runs underneath the west wing of the new buildings, and terminates under the prison at the bottom of Water-street. This prison, it is well known, was formerly a fortified tower, and it is probable that this passage was intended to answer some purpose of supply or communication, in the turbulent times in which it was excavated.

We are happy to find that the long projected improvement in Manchester, is about to be carried into speedy execution, namely, that of throwing another bridge across the river at that central part, which will form a direct communication between Manchester, and Salford, by opening two new streets, one exactly in a line with St. Mary's gate, on the east side, and the other to run into Chapel-street, close by the bricklayer's arms, on that of the west. For this purpose, the ground was last week surveyed, and measured, and report says, the business will be commenced with as much dispatch as the importance of such an undertaking will permit.

Married.] At Liverpool, Mr. R. Binger, grocer, to Miss Smith, niece to Mr. T. Wainwright, corn merchant.—Mr. J. Eden, attorney, to Miss Marwade.—Mr. S. Dodd, printer, to Miss M. Blackhurst.—Mr. Andrew Davies, rope-maker, to Miss Al. Formby.—J. Aspinall, esq. of Standen, to Miss Robinson, of Sabden.

At Blackburn, Mr. Brown, of the hotel, to Miss Gregson, of Liverpool.—The Rev. Mr. Stevenson, minister of St. John's, to Miss Bancroft.

At Poulton in the Fylde, Mr. Kitson, surgeon, of Kirkham, to Miss Bamber.

At Manchester, Mr. M. Dalton, manufacturer, to Mrs. Nuttall, of Liverpool.—Mr. J. Guest, manufacturer, to Miss A. Nixon.

W. Gray, esq. of Damside, to Miss F. Robotham, of Birch-house.

At Burnley, Mr. H. Crooke, to Mrs. Pilling.—Mr. T. Kay, cotton manufacturer, to Miss B. Robinson.

Died.] At Liverpool, Mrs. Puleston, wife of Mr. P. liquor-merchant.—Aged 48, Mr. Hatwell Bostock, many years a trader on the coast of Africa.—Aged 65, Mr. J. Mercer.—Aged 33, Mr. J. Latham.—Mr. J. Menzies.—Aged 52, Mr. F. Evans.—In her 51st year, Mrs.

Mrs. Shennan, wife of Capt. J. Shennan.—Mr. F. Evans, hair-dreſſer.—Aged 50, Mrs. F. Taylor.—Mr. C. Wilſon, rope-maker.—Mr. J. Gardner, eldeſt ſon of Mr. H. Gardner, merchant.—Mrs. Fiſher.—Aged 24, Miſs P. Shuttleworth.—Miſs Nelſon.—Mrs. Etherington, wife of Mr. Etherington, ſtone-maſon.—Aged 21, Mrs. Harding, wife of Mr. Harding, chief mate of the ſhip Preſcott.

At Mancheſter, Mr. J. Bennett, timber-merchant.—Mr. D. Foden, of Holme.—Mr. Hilton, manufacturer of ſmall wares.—Mr. D. Wolfe, cotton merchant.—Mr. J. Smith.

At Lancaſter, aged 60, Mr. T. Shaw, ſhoe-maker.—Mr. R. Caton.

At Blackburne, the Rev. J. Mac Quack.—Mr. T. Kenyon.

At Bury, ſuddenly, aged 44, Mrs. Morrall, well known in different public exhibitions, throughout theſe kingdoms; an extraordinary production of nature, having been born without arms; ſhe could, however, cut the ſmalleſt papers and devices, in the moſt ingenious manner, with a pair of ſciſſars, by means of her toes: ſhe appeared in very good health ſo recently as at laſt Salford fair.

At Preſton, Mr. J. Holden, organiſt; a worthy young man, of acknowledged muſical abilities.

At Colne, in the prime of life, Mr. John Moore, attorney.—Aged 52, Mrs. E. Stuttard, wife of the Rev. J. Stuttard.

At Warrington, aged 65, Mr. Mathias.

At Wigan, Mrs. Bullock, wife of Mr. J. Bullock, brazier.

At Ulverſtone, aged 89, Mrs. Mary Fell, wife of Capt. J. Fell.

At Liverpool, on the 4th of March, Mr. Edward Grayſon, merchant, by a wound in a duel with William Sparling, eſq. which adds another melancholy inſtance to the many that have lately happened, of the dreadful conſequences of appeal to the miſtaken laws of honour. Society has rarely loſt a more agreeable companion! kindred, a more affectionate relative; or intimates, a ſteadier friend. He was manly, generous, and ſincere; kind and benevolent to all dependent on him, or within his power to aſſiſt. He poſſeſſed a ſuperior talent of wit and humour, which he ſucceſsfully exerciſed on upſtart pride, and ridiculous vanity; but never debaſed it by ill-nature or calumny—I am diſtreſſed for thee, my brother, very pleaſant haſt thou been unto me.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] At Cheſter, Mr. T. Crane, bookſeller, to Miſs Swinchett, of Ternhill, Salop.—C. Pratt, eſq. of Tottenham mills, to Miſs M. Lewis.—W. Bage, eſq. to Miſs M. Hughes.

At Bowden, Mr. Hugo Worthington, of Altrincham, to Miſs Harrop, of Hale-lodge.—R. W. Wynne, eſq. of Garthewn, county of Denbighſhire, to Miſs Stanley, of Court, near Wrexham.—Mr. Pritchard, of Liverpool, to Miſs A. Simcock, of Nantwich.

Died.] At Cheſter, Suddenly, Mr. J. Moore, fruiterer.—Mr. R. Huxley, late of the Angel-inn.

Lately, in the Eaſt Indies, Mrs. Vaughan, wife of Capt. Vaughan, daughter of W. Nanney, eſq. of Mæſyneuodd, county of Montgomory.

At Stayleywood, Mr. W. Taylor; his death was occaſioned by the melancholy circumſtance of inadvertently falling into a vat of boiling liquor.

At Mold, aged 78, D. Parry, eſq. of Caervallough.—Mr. Powell, of Tarvyn.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Weſton, upon Trent, Mr. T. Salt, of Burton-upon-Trent, eldeſt ſon of T. Salt, eſq. of Abbon Bromley, Staffordſhire, to Miſs Dawſon, only daughter of the Rev. W. Dawſon.—The Rev. R. Smyth, domeſtic chaplain to the Duke of Devonſhire, at Chatworth, to Miſs C. Hyde.

At Meaſham, Mr. L. Mammott, to Miſs Simmons, daughter of the late J. Simmons, eſq.

At Breaſton, Mr. Parkinſon, grazier of Sawley, to Miſs Bonſall.

At Walton-upon-Trent, the Rev. J. Bond, to Miſs Margaret Hollier.—Mr. W. Lea, to Miſs Mary Hollier.

Died.] At Derby, aged 65, Mr. Stables.—Aged 43, Mrs. Bateman, wife of Mr. C. Bateman, attorney.—Aged 72, Mrs. F. Cooke.—In her 69th year, Mrs. Campion, of the Bell-inn.—Aged 39, Mr. J. Ward, ſilk throwſter.—Aged 76, Mrs. Richardſon, widow.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Nottingham, G. Bodſworth, gent. to Miſs M. Cooper, of Calverton.—Mr. Pigott, watchmaker, to Miſs Moore.

At Oakham, in Rutland, the Rev. Mr. Jarman, member of a congregation of particular baptiſts, in Nottingham, to Miſs Betts.

At Ratcliffe-upon-Trent, Mr. Smith, of Normanton, upon the Wolds, to Miſs Barker.—Mr. J. Haſtings of Nottingham, to Miſs M. A. Thompſon, only daughter of Mr. G. Thompſon, timber-merchant, of Manfield.

At Thrumpton, near Nottingham, Wm. Farmer, gent. of Whatton, near Bingham, to Mrs. Symes, widow of the late Rev. F. Symes, formerly vicar of Ruddington.

Died.] At Nottingham, aged 82, Mr. Mathew Bagſhaw, one of the firſt ſupporters of the Weſleyan methodiſm, in Nottingham, and a ſteady and exemplary member of that ſociety about 63 years.—Aged 101, Mrs. Peet, widow.—Aged 56, Mrs. F. Sands, of Baſford Bowling-Green Houſe.—Mrs Silverwood, wife of Mr. V. Silverwood, butcher.—Aged 70, Mrs. T. Elliot.—Mr. S. Chadburn, landlord of the Ball public-houſe.

At Lenton, near Nottingham, in an advanced age, Mrs. Platts, a maiden lady.—Mrs. Culley, wife of Mr. Culley, frame-work-knitter, of Middle Hill: ſhe was in the act of dreſſing herſelf, having juſt riſen from her bed,

bed, when ſhe ſuddenly fell down, and almoſt inſtantly expired.

At Scarrington, near Bingham, aged 65, Mrs. Marſh, a widow lady.

At Radcliffe-upon-Trent, aged 44, Mrs. Parr.—Mr. R. Holmes, well known by the audience attending the Newark theatre, during the ſtay of the performers.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] At Gainſborough, Mr. G. Riley, farmer, to Mrs. Ogleby, widow.—Mr. R. Shaw, farmer and grazier, to Miſs Bingley, both of Althorpe.

Died.] At Gainſborough, aged 83, Mrs. Thornton, relict of the late Mr. Robert Thornton, bricklayer.—Aged 77, Mr. Joſeph Laing, of Luddington.

At Caiſtor, T. Lawrence, eſq. major in the firſt regiment of the North Lincolnſhire legion.

At Louth, aged 33, Mr. F. Hirſt, a man chiefly remarkable for his corpulence, weighing 36 ſtone.—Aged 91, Mr. Bayley.

At Alford, very ſuddenly, advanced in years, Mr. W. Dickinſon.

At Crowle, Mrs. Boyd, relict of the late lieut. colonel Boyd.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. J. Adnutt, eldeſt ſon of the late Mr. E. Adnutt, of Markfield-grange, to Miſs M. Hawkins, of Halſtead.—Mr. Margetts, of Hemingford-mills, Huntingdonſhire, to Miſs Margetts, of Theddingworth, in this county.

At Belton, Mr. Darby, farmer, of Merrilgrange, to Miſs Morley, of Boylſtone, Derbyſhire.—Mr. Barſton, ironmonger, of Leiceſter, to Miſs Twigge, of Welwyn, Herts.—Mr. George Gardiner, hoſier, to Miſs Slight, of Alford, in Lincolnſhire.

Died.] At Leiceſter, Mrs. Nutt, wife of Mr. Nutt, ſen. grocer.—Mr. Atkins, a conſiderable wholeſale grocer.

At Lutterworth, —— Arnold, eſq. a gentleman of conſiderable property.

At Aſhby-de-la-Zouch, Miſs Piddock, only daughter of Mr. Piddock, attorney.

At Exton, in Rutland, W. Reeve, eſq. Dying inteſtate, his very conſiderable eſtate devolves to Robert Kirke, eſq. his nephew, and heir at law, of Kibworth, in this county.

At Arnſby, the Rev. J. Crowder, A. M. curate of Wreſtlingworth, in Bedfordſhire; a clergyman of ſound evangelical principles, of primitive manners, and extenſive uſefulneſs in his profeſſion.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. J. Grove, refiner, of Walſall, to Miſs A. Sedgwick, of Wood-end, near Litchfield.

At Burton-upon-Trent, Mr. C. Ewers, to Miſs F. Bancroft.

At Wolverhampton, Mr. W. Foſter, grocer, to Miſs Reynolds, of Wheaton Aſton.—The Rev. R. Smith, rector of Kingſley, to Miſs Charlotte Hyde.

In London, H. Grimes, eſq. to Miſs Louiſa Daniel, of Aldridge-lodge, in this county.—Mr. Parnell, ſurgeon, of Walſall, to Miſs Jeſſop, of Waltham Abbey, Eſſex.

Died.] At Wolverhampton, Mr. Mee.—Miſs Denman.—Mrs. Squires.—Mr. J. Davenhill.

At Newcaſtle, Mrs. Maitland, wife of Mr. W. Maitland, of the Bull's Head inn.

At Tamworth, Mr. J. Baxter, ſhoemaker.

At Burton-upon-Trent, in his 76th year, A. Hoſkins, eſq. an eminent attorney.—Mr. T. Hammerſley, of Haughton, near Stafford.

At Stourton Caſtle, E. Carver, eſq. lieutenant-colonel of the Warwickſhire militia; a gentleman of a truly generous diſpoſition, and amiable conduct.

In Ireland, R. Pigott, eſq. brother of Sir G. Pigott, of Patſhull, in this county, and lieutenant-colonel of the 30th regiment of foot.—Aged 75, Mrs. Sutton, of Alton.

At Bilſtone, much reſpected, Mr. B. Baylis, diſſenting miniſter. He has left a wife and ſix children, totally unprovided for.—Mr. T. Slater, of Paradiſe, near Wolverhampton.—Mrs. Judd, of Stoneleigh.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] At Coventry, Mr. J. Hampſon, to Miſs H. Jackſon.—Mr. J. Beaſley, watch-gilder, to Mrs. Carlos.—Mr. Whiting, maltſter, to Miſs Whiting, of Hawkeſbury.

At Birmingham, Mr. B. Reddell, to Miſs E. Morrice, daughter of the Rev. J. Morrice, of Weſt Bromwich.—Mr. C. Wright, merchant, to Miſs Pardoe, of Old Swinford.—Mr. T. Shayle, tanner, to Miſs Gibbs, of Blackford-mill, near Henley in Arden.—Mr. J. Smith, gilt toy maker, of Handſworth, to Miſs S. Salt.—Mr. J. Tallis, to Miſs E. Greene, fourth daughter of Mr. T. Greene, nail-factor, both of Harbourne.—Mr. P. Lloyd, of the Britannia Brewery, near Birmingham, to Miſs Beetenſon, of Ipſwich.

Died.] At Birmingham, ſuddenly, Mrs. Careleſs.—Mr. J. Stanley, ſon of the late Mr. Stanley.—Mr. W. Taylor, jun. and Miſs S. Taylor, ſon and daughter of Mr. W. Taylor.—Mrs. Greenway.—Mrs. Bacon, miſtreſs of the Swan with two Necks inn.—Suddenly, aged 35, Mr. T. Lowe.—Mrs. Mewis.—Mr. J. Phillips, ſpade-maker.—Mr. Smith, button-maker.—Of a cramp in the ſtomach, Mr. W. Parkes, toy-maker; a man of ſtrict integrity and genuine piety.

At Rugby, aged 66, Mr. Allibone, farmer.—Mr. G. A. Millington, formerly a lieutenant in the army.

At Broſely, Mrs. Preſtwich.—Mrs. Gould, wife of Mr. J. Gould, butcher, of Studley.—Mr. N. Aldridge, jun. of Warton.—Miſs S. Shayler, of Studley priory.

At Stoke, near Warwick, in her 65th year, Mrs. Jeffery.—The Rev. J. Dabbs, of Seckington, many years miniſter of Nether Whitacre, in this county.

At

At Long Itchington, aged 77, Mr. E. Masters.—Mr. Marcott, farmer.—Mr. T Pegge, butler in the family of Sir T. Biddulph, bart. of Birbury.—Mrs. Lisseman, of Ryton upon Dunsmore.—Mr. Barr, jun. of Binley.—Aged 71, Mr. J. Barbery, farmer, of Kenilworth-grange.

At Ashted, Mrs Holden, widow, formerly of Wednesbury.—At an advanced age, Mrs. Lant, of Hollyberry end, in the parish of Allesley.

At Temple-row, Miss R Johnson, niece of the Drs. Johnson, of Birmingham.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Shrewsbury, Mr. W. Hamilton, printer, to Miss Carsewell.—Mr. Leighton, of the Talbot inn, to Miss L. Allport.—Mr. J. Cox Nightingale, hair-dresser, to Miss J. Gibbs.

At Whitchurch, Mr. Burroughs, grocer, of Wem, to Miss S Jones, daughter of the late Mr. E. Jones, surgeon.

At Great Bolas, the Rev. E. S. Dickinson, of Newport, to Miss Tayleur.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, Miss J. Thomas, youngest sister of Mr. Thomas, currier.—Mr. Ford, attorney.—In her 21st year, Miss S. Smith; and in her 23d year Miss A. Smith, both of a decline, and daughters of Mr. J. Smith, of the Wyle Cop.

At Bridgnorth, Mrs. Craven, wife of Capt. Craven, of the royal navy.—Mr. G. Browne, formerly a master of vessels trading on the Severn.

At Whitchurch, in his 49th year, Mr. J. Reese, attorney.

At Oswestry, aged upwards of 90, Mrs. Holbrooke, mother of Mr. Holbrooke, builder.—In the bloom of youth, Mr. L. Pugh, only son of the late L. Pugh, esq. of Lugog, in the county of Merioneth.

At Shiffnall, Mr. F. Barke, late of Stratford-upon-Avon.—At an advanced age, Mr. E. Shone, farmer, of Steel-heath.—Mrs. Dovaston, wife of Mr. Dovaston, attorney, of Glanfyrniew, near Oswestry.—Mrs. Slater, widow, of Alscott, near Bridgnorth.

At Rindleford, near Bridgnorth, Mr. Steadman, proprietor of an oil-cake mill.—Miss Menlove, of Breadenheath, near Ellesmere.—Mr. E. Jones, of Porthywaen, near Oswestry.—Mr. Price, farmer, of Bronington, Flintshire.—In his 20th year, Mr. R. W. Morris, second son of Mrs. R. Meek, of Park-end, near Newport.—At a very advanced age, Mrs. Francis, of Baucott.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Himbleton, Mr. Jones, to Miss Hadley.

At Lingridge, Mr. W. Mitton, to Miss C. Jones, of Newnham-court.

At Worcester, Mr. D'Egville, to Miss Davis, of the Castle.—The Rev. Mr. Dawson, of Dudley, to Miss Cox, of Stourbridge.

Died.] At Bromsgrove, aged 79, Mrs. S. Collett, a widow lady.

At Droitwich, in his 72d year, Mr. J. Cresswell, late of Strensham.

At Pershore, Mrs. Blomer, relict of the late Capt. Blomer, of the Worcestershire militia.

At Hartlebury, in his 25th year, Mr J. Nash, only surviving son of Mr. Alderman Nash, of Worcester, and lieutenant in the Stourpour loyal volunteer infantry.

At Netherton, near Bewdley, Mrs. Watts.—Mrs. Collins, wife of Mr. Collins, farmer, near Bromsgrove.

In London, Miss F. Smith, second daughter of the late Mr. Smith, soap maker, of St John's, near Worcester.—Miss Wood, sister to Mr. W. Wood, formerly a bookseller in Worcester.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

The cumbersome brick building which served for the purposes of a weighing machine and guard-house, and which stood at the top of St. Owen-street, in Hereford, has been lately removed by the subscription of a few public spirited individuals, and a neat octagon white stone building has been erected in its stead. It has effected a striking improvement in the general appearance of the street, and, as such, reflects the highest credit on the first promoters of the plan.

Married.] Mr. Vevers, of Dormington, to Miss Maddy, of Madeley.—K. Hoskyns, jun. esq. of Strickstenning, to Miss Elliott, of Much Fawley.

At Kington, J. Davies, esq. to Miss M. Lewis, third daughter of the late J. Lewis, esq. of Harpton-court, county of Radnor.

At Roath, near Cardiff, J. N. Paris, esq. late of the first regiment of dragoon guards, to Miss Hollier, only daughter of H. Hollier, esq. receiver-general of the county of Glamorgan.

Died.] At Hereford, Mr. Bull, of the Boar's Head inn.

At Ross, aged 78, Mrs. E. Davis.

At Monmouth, Mr. W. Lloyd, shopkeeper.

At Carmarthen, at a very advanced age, Mrs. Morgan.—Mr. Jones, linen-draper.

At Builth, county of Radnor, in his 22d year, Mr. J. Morgan.—Aged 59, Mr. R. Powell, of Bernithan-farm, in the parish of Llangorren, near Ross.

At Stanton-upon-Wye, Mrs. E. Shephard. This venerable matron never experienced an hour's illness, till within two days prior to her death.

At Llanfoyst, near Abergavenny, Mrs. Lee, mother of Mrs. Jones, of Llarth-court, Monmouthshire.—In her 49th year, Mrs. Cole, of Burlton.—In his 54th year, Mr. J. Pugh, of Alansmore.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. T. Kench, jun. paper-maker, of Shortwood, near Nailsworth, to Miss A. Walker, of Tetbury.—G. Stuckey, esq. of Langport, Somerset, to Miss Michell, daughter of the Rev. J. Michell, prebendary of Gloucester cathedral.

At

At Cirencester, Mr. J. Brewin, coal-merchant, to Miss H. Bowley.

At Newnham, Mr. Knowles, mercer, to Miss E. Morgan.—Mr. G. Taylor, of the Feathers inn, Ledbury, to Mrs. Lloyd, of Gloucester.

Died.] At Gloucester, aged 74, Mrs. Cox, widow.—Mrs. Smith, of Hicknam.—Mr. W. Griffin, son of Mr. Griffin, attorney.—Mrs. Gale, widow of the late Mr. Gale, coach-maker.—Mrs. Hill.

At Newnham, aged 43, Mr. J. Rudge, owner of the Bristol market sloop.—Mr. D. Holbrow, of Bagpath.

At Longhope, Mrs. Young.—In his 67th year, P. Snell, esq. of Guyting-grange.

In Berkeley parish, Mr. J. Coxe, attorney.

At Ampney Crucis, Mr. H. Howell, corn-factor.—Suddenly, Mr. J. Bennet, of Falfield, in the parish of Thornbury.—Mr. H. Taylor, of the Berkley Arms, at the Purton passage-house.—Mr. Jordan, farmer, of Barnewood, near Gloucester.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Oxford, Mr. J. West, apothecary, to Miss Robinson.—Mr. W. Colcutt, son of the late Mr. Colcutt, carrier, of Southampton, to Miss Evans.—Mr. Chr. Ellis, wheelwright, to Mrs. M. Slaiter; their united ages make 145 years.—Mr. R. Harbige, of Great Rollwright, to Miss Arabella Cross, second daughter of Mr. R. Cross, glover, of Woodstock.

Died.] At Oxford, Miss Badcock, daughter of the late Mr. Badcock, cabinet maker.

At his lodgings, in this city, in his 50th year, Velters Cornewall Berkeley, esq. capt. in the navy; of the family of Cornewall, in Herefordshire.—Aged 81, Mr. C. Wheeler, dancing-master.

At Deddington, Mr. G. Bilson, of the King's Arms inn.

At Bolney court, near Henley-upon-Thames, Jer. Hodges, esq. late of Aps-court, near Walton-upon-Thames.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. J. Boyal, to Miss Pears, both of Wansford.—Mr. W. Freeman, draper, of Weldon, in this county, to Miss M. A. Smith, daughter of Mr. Smith, surgeon, of Whittlesea, in the Isle of Ely.—Mr. J. Lowe, of Newport Pagnell, Bucks, to Miss Scarborough, of Northampton.—Lieut. Jennings, of the Royal Marine corps, to Miss Peacock; daughter of the Rev. Mr. Peacock, of Huntingdon.—Mr. B. Rogers, artist, of Weeping Cross, near Stafford, to Miss Morry, daughter of the late Rev. J. Morry, rector of Milton, Bryant, Bedfordshire.

At Olney, Mr. Allen, to Miss King.

Died.] At Northampton, T. Hillyard, esq.—Aged 83, Mrs. Cox, relict of the late Oliver Cox, esq. of Ringstead.

At Kettering, Mrs. Wright, wife of Mr. Wright, carrier.

At Daventry, in her 86th year, Mrs. Myers, relict of the late Rev. J. Myers, of Coleshill, Warwickshire.

At Huntingdon, Mr. S. Hardy, attorney.

At Olney, Mr. Berril, butcher; and a few days after, Mrs. Berril, his widow.—Aged 25, Mrs. Smith, of Burro-wherry Barns, near Petersborough, daughter of Mr. Miller, of the Talbot-inn, in that city: she had attended a convivial party the preceding evening, apparently in perfect health.

At Bickering's Park, Bedfordshire, aged 67, Mr. G. Barton.

At Bluntisham, in Huntingdonshire, aged 60, Mrs. Dinah Leeds.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Married.] At West Wickham, Mr. Thrower, linen-draper, of Cambridge, to Mrs. Hope.

At Barrowden, in Rutland, Mr. T. Sisney, to Miss Mace.

Died.] At Cambridge, Mr. W. Mitchell, butler, of Peter-house.—Mrs. Barker, wife of Mr. F. D. Barker, an ensign in the Cambridge volunteers.—Mrs. Waits, haberdasher.

At Newmarket, suddenly, Mr. T. Attfield, veterinary surgeon.

At Chatteris, J. Gardner, esq. justice of the peace, for the Isle of Ely.

At Sutton, in the Isle of Ely, in her 35th year, Mrs. E. Stimson, mother of the late Mr. Stimson, of Cambridge.—In the prime of life, Miss Robinson, of Duxford.

NORFOLK.

Married.] At Norwich, Mr. I. Beart, bookseller, of Yarmouth, to Miss Basham.—Mr. R. Hawkes, merchant, to Miss E. Jarmy, daughter of Mr. W. Jarmy, fellmonger.—Mr. W. Sayer, master of the academy, Lower Close, to Miss Cole.

At Yarmouth, Capt G. Cooke, to Miss S. Wiseman.—Mr. I. H. Cowlam, linen-draper, to Miss M. M. Smith, only daughter of Capt. S. Smith.—Captain W. W. Linder, of London, to Miss M. Symonds.—Mr. T. Maw, of Creeting, to Miss L. Alexander, daughter of Mr. S. Alexander, banker, of Needham.

At Trowse, Mr. M. Mace, steward to General Money, to Miss E. Stone.

At North Walsham, Mr. A. Randall, surgeon, of North Walsham, to Miss Kemp of Blickling.

Died.] At Norwich, aged 40.—Mr. W. Walker, duffield maker.—Aged 60, Mrs Rudderum, wife of Mr. Rudderum, carter.—Aged 35, Mrs. Simpson, wife of Mr. W. Simpson, chamberlain of this city.—In her 81st year, Mrs. Fremoidt.—Aged 76, Mr. T. Stone, carpenter.—Aged 27, R. James, jun. esq. of Thorpe, near this city.—Mr. Hogg, master of the Folly public-house.

At Yarmouth, in her 35th year, Mrs. E. Atkinson.—In his 70th year, S. Tolver, Esq. mayor of this corporation, in the year 1789.—Aged 35, Lieutenant Willis, late of the Royal Navy.—In his 69th year, Mr. Gustins, ship-owner.

At Thetford, Mr. I. Broadbelt, of the George inn.

At Downham, Mr. I. Wright, schoolmaster.

At Catton, in an advanced age, Mrs. L. Harvey, relict of the late T. Harvey, esq. mayor of Norwich, in the year 1784.

At Watton in, her 97th year, Mrs. Hobbs, widow.

At Thorpe, Mrs. Bunton, late of the King's head-inn.—Aged 63, Mr. C. Haseman, farmer and maltster, of Mulbarton, and formerly of Norwich.

On the 2d of September last, in the camp, near Hyderabad, Captain J. Spencer Blofield, of the second battalion, 5th regiment of native infantry, and eldest son of T. Blofield, esq. of Salhouse, in this county.

Aged 38, the Rev. Mr. W. Martin, of North-Walsham.—In his 70th year, Mr. W. Hastings, farmer, of Longham.—In his 29th year, Mr. I. Greene, jun. of Southtown, an architect of considerable ability.

On the 14th of March, aged 23, on board the Cerberus ship of war, stationed off Jersey, Mr. C. Leath, second son of Mr. Leath, surgeon, of Acle.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] Mr I. Howes, liquor-merchant, of Wetherden, to Mrs. B. Blincoe, of Wickham market.—Mr. Pattison, draper, to Miss Thompson, both of Woodbridge.

At Bildeston, Mr. G. Belfield, to Mrs. L. Hines, widow, formerly of the King's-head inn.—Mr. W. Woodgate, of Broom-hall, to Miss A. Biddell, of Bradfield.—Mr. T. Shepperd, of Winston, in this county, to Miss Matthews, of Fulbourne, in Cambridgeshire.

Died.] At Bury, in his 59th year, Mr. P. Deck, bookseller, and postmaster of this town.—Aged 60, Mr. B. Jacques, formerly of the Seven Stars inn.

At Ipswich, in an advanced age, Mrs. Hemming, widow and one of the society of Quakers.—Mr. Applebee, merchant.

At Woodbridge, Mrs. A. Bloss.—Mrs. Rogers, sister of Mr. E. Rogers, of Walsham, in this county.—Mr. Rudland, surgeon, of Walton.—Aged 50, Mrs. Willis, widow of the late Mr H. Willis, of Rattlesden.—Mr. Osbourne, of Thurlow.

In London, in her 72d year, Mrs. Edgar, relict of the late M. Edgar, esq. of Ipswich: Mr. R. Newman, of Kersey Priory.—Aged 74, T. Garnham, gent. of Ixworth, late one of the chief constables of Blackburn hundred.

ESSEX.

Married.] Mr. I. Collin, rector of Luendon, to Miss A. Fisher, of Linton, Cambridgeshire.

In London, I. Brewster, esq. of Woodham Ferrers, in this county, to Miss Emery, of Halstead-lodge.—Mr. W. Bailes, of Romford, to Miss L. Bell, daughter of Mr. Bell, stable-keeper, at Bath.—Mr. T. Kutter, tobacconist, of Love-lane, Aldermanbury, to Miss M. Sewell, late of Halstead.—H. B. Harris, esq. of Downing-street, London, to Miss Thomson, of Rochester, late of Chelmsford.—Mr. J. Francis, of Haybridge-hall, to Miss Farmer, of Stratford.

Died.] At Chelmsford, Mr. Massey, barrack-master to the barracks, near this town, since the time of their first erection.

At Ilchester, Mr. T. Inman.—Aged 82, Mrs. Pollet, widow of the late Mr. Pollet, surgeon.

At Maldon, Mrs. S. Shuttleworth, widow, late of Purleigh-barns.—Mrs. May, of the Blue-boar inn.—Aged 82, Mr. S. Payne, of Breton-hall.—Mrs. Morgan, many years housekeeper to P. Honeywood, esq. of Mark's-hall.

At Dagenham, J. J. Massa, esq.

At Witham, Mas. Rawlins, wife of Mr. Rawlins, surgeon.

At Writtle, Mrs. Hillyard; a woman adorned with many virtues and excellent qualities.—Mrs. Blewart, of Priors Ongar.—Mr. S. Cressingham, miller, of Margaret Roothing.—Aged 81, Mr. W. Browne, of Wotton's Farm, Laindon, formerly of Mark's Tey, near Colchester.—Aged 22, Miss A. Rudkyn, of Hockley.—Aged 83, Mr. I. Cooke, of Earlscole-Lodge.

KENT.

Married.] At Canterbury, Mr. J. Saffery, printer and bookseller, to Miss Crothall, of Lady Wotton's Green.—Mr. G. Lawrence, to Miss M. Martin, milliner.—Mr. R. Wilson, jun. of Barbican, London, to Miss C. Chapman.

At Upper Deal, Mr. H. Cavell, painter, to Miss Browne.

At Folkstone, Mr. I. Fox, to Miss C. Sharp.

At Cheriton, Mr. T. Sutton, to Miss A. Cabb.—Mr. T. Kennet, jun. of Wye-court, to Miss E. Hoyle, of Finglesham.—Mr. T. P. Oakley, of Deal, to Miss Thomas, of Canterbury.

Died.] At Maidstone, after a long and painful illness, which was supported with firmness, piety, and resignation, Mrs. Jane Lewis, aged 79, widow of the Rev. Israel Lewis, who was upwards of twenty-four years, a protestant dissenting minister there.—Mrs. Smallman, wife of Mr. R. Smallman, taylor.—Aged 66, Mr. England, many years steward to Lord Le Despenser.

At Canterbury, Mr. Bishop, master of a public house.—Miss. C. J. Hammond, third daughter of the late W. Hammond, esq. of St. Alban's-court, in this county.—Mr. H. Gammon, pilot.—Mr. H. Inmett.—Mr. I. Taylor, of the Fountain-inn.

At Tenterden, aged 22, Mr. T. Boorman, farmer, of Benenden.

At Ashford, Mr. E. Mills, many years looker to B. Mascall, esq.

Lately, of a decline, Miss B. Cooke, of Langley.

At Biddenden, Mr. E. Button, many years parish clerk and post-master there.

At

At Elmſtead, in his 79th year, Mr. Impett, of Wye.

Aged 47, Mr. L. Kennett, of Braybourne. —Aged 23, Mr. W. Greene, yeoman, of Stockbury.

Lately in India, H. T. Darnell, eſq. of the Bengal civil ſervice, ſon of H. Darnell, eſq. of Cale-hill, in this county.

At Stanford, Mr. I. Cooper, maſter of the Drum public houſe.

Suddenly, near London, of a paralytic ſtroke, Mr. J. Jeuduryne, ſurgeon, late of Hollingbourne.

Near Ramſgate, Mrs. Fox.

SUSSEX.

Lately, at Lewes, on pulling down an old houſe, at the Eaſt corner of St. Martin's-lane, the workmen diſcovered under the hearth of the kitchen, in a chalky ſoil, a hole about four feet ſquare, filled with wood aſhes and light mould, on emptying which, they found at the bottom, at the depth of 15 feet, a ſilver ring, ornamented with a heart, beneath a roſe or ſome other flower. They likewiſe diſcovered the mouldering remains of the coffins of two children, which, as the building was very antient, muſt undoubtedly have lain there for ſeveral centuries. On removing the rubbiſh from other parts of the aforeſaid premiſes, two ſilver coins were found, one of Edward VI. and the other of Elizabeth.

Married.] At Lewes, Mr. T. Figg, ſaddler, to Miſs S. Kidd.

The Rev. I. Pratt, rector of Seddleſcombe, in this county, to Miſs M. A. Berens, eldeſt daughter of J. Berens, eſq. of Kevington in Kent.

Died.] At Chicheſter, Mrs. Fuller, wife of Mr. R. Fuller, mercer.—Mr. Goodman. —Mr. Young.

At New Shoreham, aged 35, Mr. Deane.

Mr. I. Verrall, yeoman, of Court-houſe, near Lewes.—Mr. W. Raſon, yeoman, of Eaſt-bourn.

On Tower-hill, J. Harvey, eſq. one of the ſenior aldermen of the Corporation of Chicheſter.

At Stockbridge, near Chicheſter, in his 86th year, Mr. J Goodman, a truly religious character, a man of an expanded mind and benevolence which knew no bounds; indeed from all his actions, he appears to have been the counter part of the man of Roſs, ſo beautifully pourtrayed by Pope.

At Southover, aged 65, Mrs. M. Winton, a maiden lady.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.] At Wincheſter, Mr. J. Long, maltſter, to Miſs H. Hatch.

J. Stevens, eſq. banker, of Farnham, to Miſs Wilkinſon, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Wilkinſon.

In London, Mr. Wilſon, of St. Paul's Church-yard, to Miſs Mountain, of Portſmouth.—J. Kirkpatrick, eſq. banker, at Newport, in the Iſle of Wight, to Miſs Rogers, of Sun-court, Cornhill.—Mr. J. Hunt, brewer, to Miſs Dancaſter, both of New Alresford.

Died.] At Wincheſter, Mr. Weddell, ſtone-maſon.

At Portſmouth, T. Larcum, eſq. a Captain in the royal navy: during a term of forty years continuance in the ſervice, the time ſpent by the captain, on ſhore, was but little more than two years.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] At Corſham, Mr. Ward, inſtrument-maker, of London, aged 23, to Miſs Gantlett, aged 43.

Died.] At Marlboro', Mr. Mortimer, ſhopkeeper.

At Malmſbury, in his 78th year, Edm. Wilkins, eſq. 40 years receiver-general for this county, and high-ſteward of Malmſbury.

At Melkſham, Miſs Briges.

At Bremhill, the Rev. Mr. Hume, rector.

In his 76th year, the Rev. H. Still, rector of North Wraxhall; a clergyman of orthodox ſentiments, but ſarcaſtical character; his wit, however, was genuine, and his ſpirit liberal and independent.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] At Bampton, Mr. W. Stephens, of St. James's, Weſtminſter, to Miſs H. Dewe, ſecond daughter of W. Dewe, gent. of Charney, in this county.

At Reading, Mr. W. Williams, druggiſt, to Miss Berry, of Caverſham, Oxon.—Mr. J. Hawkins, flour-dreſſer, to Miſs A. Pither. —T. J. Straker, eſq. to Miſs Valpy, eldeſt daughter of the Reverend Dr. Valpy.

At Abingdon, J. Bunce, jun. eſq. of Marcham, to Miſs Child, daughter of Capt. Child, of the Abingdon troop of cavalry.

Died.] At Reading, Mr. Moult, of the Crown Inn.

At Windſor, aged 27, Mrs. Ramſbottom, wife of J. Ramſbottom, jun. eſq. a lady of elegant manners, unaffected ſincerity, and engaging ſweetneſs of temper.

At Hungerford, Mrs. Viner.

At Workingham, Mrs. Orne. She had only a few weeks before received the melancholy news of the death of her brother, Lieutenant Ormſby, who was maſſacred at Ceylon, in the Eaſt Indies.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

The works on the intended Cut for altering the courſe of the river Avon, according to the adopted plan for the improvement of the harbour and port of Briſtol, was lately begun at Wapping in that city, near the ſhip-yard of Mr. Teaſt, under the direction of Mr Jeſſop, engineer to the Briſtol Dock Company.

It is intended to form a company at Bath, under the ſtyle or firm of the Batheaſton Mining Company, for the eſtabliſhing and advancing of a mine for coals or other minerals; the works of which are to be carried on in the pariſhes of Batheaſton and

 Swainſwick,

Swainswick, near Bath, under a leafe for ninety-nine years (granted by T. Walters, efq.), fubject to the payment of the clear annual value of one-eighth part of the actual produce, and with a power to renew the faid leafe for a further term of ninety-nine years, on paying a fine of 1,000l. Two fhares are to be referved for the following purpofes:—one to be prefented to Mr. William Smith, mineralogift, for his able affiftance and advice, and the other to an eminent mineralogift, "to be appropriated to the benefit of any charitable inftitution in Bath, he may think proper to appoint, as an acknowledgement of his fkill and attention to the interefts of the concern," &c.

Married.] At Briftol, Mr. Adams, bookfeller, to Mifs M. Ball.—Mr. J. Parfons, jun. fecond fon of Mr. Parfons, London carrier, of Bath, to Mifs M. Edgell.

At Bath, Mr. Pocock, clothier, to Mifs Chafe.—R. Orlebar, efq. of Hinwick houfe, Bedfordfhire, to Mifs M. Longuet.

Died.] At Briftol, in his 21ft year, Mr. Edward Gray Harford, eldeft fon of J. S. Harford, efq. banker.—Of a decline, Mr. G. Feare, of Knowle Hill, near this city.

At Bath, in her 63d year, Mrs. J. Walton. —In her 85th year, Mrs. Martyn.—Edmund Jordan, efq. late of Jamaica.—Mr. Aaron Pithwick.— — Spicker, efq.—Mrs. Bartley, wife of Mr. Bartley, box-book keeper at the theatre.—Mifs Axford.—Mrs. Jones.—Aged 42, Mrs. E. Hooper, wife of Captain R. Hooper.—Aged 75, Mrs. Mafon.—In her 98th year, Mrs. Corbett, widow of the late Capt. Corbett, of Shropfhire.—Aged 69, Mrs. Bowen, widow of the late Mr. Bowen, grocer.—Mr. Bathurft, of Lidney Park, Gloucefterfhire.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Melbury Sandford, Mr. W. Rogers, of Melbury Ofmond, to Mifs J. Cox.—Mr. T. Sabine, attorney, of Dorchefter, to Mifs Taunton, of Frome.

In London, the Rev. T. Mallands, of Eaft Dulworth, near Wareham, to Mifs Fofter, eldeft daughter of Mr. Fofter, of Bartlett's Buildings, Holborn.

At Whitechurch Canonicorum, Mr. R. Hodder, farmer, of Hawkchurch, to Mifs S. Hodder, of Marfhwood.

Died.] At Dorchefter, in the prime of life, of a broken heart, univerfally regretted by all who knew her, Mrs. Gordon, wife of the Rev. Lockhart Gordon, (Sherborne Journal, May 4.)—Mrs. Blye, mother of Mr. Blye, baker to her majefty.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.] At Plymouth, Mr. Fortefcue, furgeon, to Mifs Herbert, daughter of Mr. Herbert, banker.—Mr. W. Amey, of Bath, to Mifs S. Hue, of Plymouth Dock.

Died.] At Exeter, Mr. J. Jacobs, landlord of the Falcon inn.—R. Adve, efq. of the ifland of St. Chriftopher, Weft Indies.—Mrs. E. Player, wife of Mr. Player, fruiterer.

At Plymouth, aged 76, Mrs. White, wife of S. White, efq. one of the oldeft aldermen of the borough.—Mrs. White was a lady of a focial, cheerful, and truly charitable difpofition, and a pious, fincere Chriftian.—Lieutenant Governor Campbell, of the citadel; juftly lamented by all who knew him, as "the foldier's friend."

IRELAND.

The linen trade, the ftaple branch of Ireland, is on the decline, under the laft duty. There was not fo much manufactured laft year, by eight millions of yards, as in the year preceding. The emigrants from this unfortunate country to America, during the laft twelve months, amounted to twenty-feven thoufand!

Died.] In Dublin-row, J. Ferrar, efq.—In Leefon-ftreet, aged 77, R. Waller, efq. of Caftle Waller, Tipperary.

DEATHS ABROAD.

At Geneva, in the ftate of New York, in January laft, much lamented by all who knew her, Mrs. Dana, wife of William Pulteney Dana, efq. and daughter of Peregrine Fitzhue, efq.

At Trinidad, on the 21ft of Auguft laft, William Hoare Lewis, efq. born at Gibraltar, in 1777. He was the fourth and laft furviving fon of the late Colonel George Lewis, of the royal regiment of artillery, who fo eminently diftinguifhed himfelf by his activity and fervices during the fiege of Gibraltar, when the artillery under his command deftroyed the combined floating batteries of France and Spain, on the memorable 13th of September, 1782. A liberal education of ten years, at Eton, completed under the tuition of his excellent and refpectable uncle, the Rev. Bertrand Ruffel, formed him both a fcholar and a gentleman. In him was confpicuous every amiable quality of the heart, the moft placid difpofition, propriety of conduct, and exemplary firmnefs in the difcharge of every duty of life. He entered on the ftudy of the law, to which, for near five years, he clofely attended; when his health fuffering by fedentary application, he relinquifhed that profeffion; and, after the diftreffing lofs of his elder brother, Captain George Lewis, of the corps of royal engineers, on his paffage to England from Trinidad, for the recovery of his health (leaving two infant fons) undertook a voyage to that ifland, to arrange affairs devolving on him there. He for fome months found himfelf quite invigorated; till a violent cold, from being wet, brought on a dreadful fever, which, baffling the utmoft exertions of medical fkill and every human effort, in a few days put a period to his life; and deprived his afflicted mother and fifters of their kind protector, the beft of fons and brothers, his two infant nephews of an affectionate relative, and all who knew him well, of a fincere and valued friend.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

THE bank of England has, at length, found a mode of accommodating the public with ſilver, without the ſame danger of loſs to itſelf which attended its firſt iſſue of dollars. It has had a large quantity of genuine dollars, ſtamped at Mr. Boulton's mint, at Soho, near Birmingham, with entirely freſh impreſſions, exceedingly elegant. This re-coinage coſts about a farthing for each piece. It is not eaſily to be counterfeited in ſecret. The difference between the current value of five ſhillings, for which each of theſe pieces is a bank-token, and the true value of the piece, as bullion, is ſufficient to hinder theſe dollar-crowns from being clandeſtinely withdrawn out of circulation. Yet theſe pieces are in bullion, more nearly equal to their nominal value, than our ſhillings and ſixpences to that for which they paſs.

Some embarraſſment has ariſen between the bank and their cuſtomers, the public at large, in the recall of the dollars which they had, before, iſſued, with the light octagon impreſſion. That impreſſion was very eaſily counterfeited. There was temptation to counterfeit it; becauſe, dollars put off for five ſhillings each, were diſpoſed of to better advantage, than when ſold, ſimply as bullion: the bank muſt ſoon have been a loſer to a large amount, if it had continued to take, for five ſhillings each, all the dollars which might have been brought in to it, bearing the octagon impreſſion. On this conſideration, it had recourſe to the re-coinage. Its notices to the public, that all dollars bearing the octagon impreſſion, would be received at the bank, for five ſhillings each, till the 2d of June, brought inſtant returns which threatened before that date, to load the bank with twice or thrice the quantity of dollars, which it had iſſued with the octagon ſtamp. A rigorous examination of ſuch as were offered, became neceſſary. The counterfeit was eaſily diſtinguiſhed, in moſt caſes, from the genuine bank-ſtamp. There were other inſtances in which the ſervants of the bank, with whatever candour, and whatever care, might be liable to decide even againſt its own ſtamp: but, it was evident, that unleſs the bank ſhould be very much upon its guard, a vaſt number of dollars might be privately marked with the octagon, merely to be given in at the bank for five ſhillings; upon the recall, in conſideration of this, a prodigious number of the dollars ſent in, have been refuſed at the bank. The public murmur, that many of thoſe which are refuſed unqueſtionably bear the genuine ſtamp; ſome perſons tell that the very dollars refuſed from one, are accepted, when ſent in by another; ignorant and ill diſpoſed perſons endeavour to raiſe an ill-natured clamour, upon this occaſion, againſt the bank, while the diſcerning and the well-meaning only regret, that a little miſchief of this ſort ſhould not have been ſeparable from the plan which the Directors of the bank in the firſt inſtance conceived for accommodating the public by an iſſue of dollar tokens.

The prices of Weſt India goods, in general, have riſen. Sugars fell 2 per cent. at Briſtol, in the beginning of laſt month; but the late news from the Weſt Indies, and ſtill more the renewal of Mr. Wilberforce's motion againſt the Slave Trade, have contributed to this change.

The prices of lean cattle, ſo important in their indication of the ſtate of the country, and ſo intereſting in regard to manufactures, have, at all the country fairs, riſen conſiderably in the courſe of the month of May.

The traders of the American States continue to enlarge their traffic with the Eaſt-Indies; but there is no reaſon to fear, that they ſhould injure the trade between England and the Eaſt, unleſs the price of freight from England to India ſhould be enhanced enormouſly above what it is even at preſent.

The demands of goods for the Weſt Indies are, for the preſent, rather increaſed by the new independence of the Negroes in St. Domingo.

Throughout the ſouth-weſt of Scotland, the cotton manufactures are in a very thriving condition.

The works of the Caledonian Canal have already much increaſed the ſtir of buſineſs at Inverneſs.

The arrivals from the Baltic begin to have a ſenſible effect in diminiſhing the prices of naval ſtores.

The ſtocks have ſuffered little fluctuation from either political or commercial events in the courſe of laſt month. The 3 per Cents. fluctuate about 56. The French 5 per Cents. are at 55.

We have reaſon to believe, that, in conſequence of the late military tranſactions in India, the market for Britiſh manufactures on that Continent may be conſiderably enlarged.

Large ſeizures of Engliſh goods have been lately made in Flanders and in Switzerland, but at the expence chiefly of the foreign purchaſers.

It is expected that there will be an alteration in the Corn Laws, by which the higheſt average prices for the maritime counties will be made to determine the importation; the loweſt average price for the ſame counties, to regulate the exportation.

An

An ACCOUNT *of the Value of all* IMPORTS *into, and all* EXPORTS *from,* GREAT BRITAIN, *for Eighteen Years, ending the 5th of January,* 1804; *distinguishing each Year, and distinguishing the Value of Imports from the* EAST INDIES *and* CHINA *from the Value of all other Imports; and distinguishing the Value of* BRITISH PRODUCE *and* MANUFACTURES *exported, from the Value of* FOREIGN *Articles Exported; together with the Difference between the Official Value and the declared Value of British Produce and Manufactures exported in the Year ending the 5th of January,* 1804.

YEARS.	OFFICIAL VALUE OF IMPORTS FROM		OFFICIAL VALUE OF EXPORTS	
	EAST INDIES AND CHINA.	ALL OTHER PARTS.	BRITISH PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.	FOREIGN MERCHANDIZE.
	£.	£.	£.	£.
1786....	3,156,687	12,629,385	11,830,372	4,475,493
1787....	3,430,868	14,373,146	12,053,900	4,815,889
1788....	3,453,897	14,573,272	12,724,719	4,747,518
1789....	3,362,545	14,458,557	13,779,506	5,561,042
1790....	3,149,870	15,981,015	14,921,084	5,199,037
1791....	3,698,713	15,971,069	16,810,018	5,921,976
1792....	2,701,547	16,957,810	18,236,851	6,568,348
1793....	3,499,023	15,757,693	13,892,268	6,497,911
1794....	4,458,475	17,830,418	16,725,402	10,022,680
1795....	5,760,810	16,976,079	16,338,213	10,785,125
1796....	3,372,689	19,814,630	19,102,220	11,416,693
1797....	3,942,384	17,071,572	16,903,103	12,013,907
1798....	7,626,930	20,230,959	19,672,503	13,919,274
1799....	4,284,805	22,552,626	24,084,213	11,907,116
1800....	4,942,275	25,628,329	24,304,283	18,847,735
1801....	5,424,441	27,371,115	25,699,809	16,601,892
1802....	5,794,906	25,647,412	26,993,129	19,127,833
1803....	....	21,646,968	22,252,101	11,537,148

Note.—The real value of British Produce and Manufactures exported to all parts of the world, as ascertained under the Acts of the 42d and 43d of his Majesty, Cap. 43 et 70, and from other correct sources of information, amounted, in the year ending the 5th of January, 1803, to £48,500,683, and in the year ending 5th of January, 1804, to £40,100,870.

In the Account of Foreign Merchandize, the Official Estimates are in general under the real Value, but in the Instance of COFFEE EXPORTED, they greatly exceed; and, therefore, in order to shew the true Comparative State of this Branch of our Trade, the Price of Coffee is reduced to its real Value, as follows; viz.

	1801.	1802.	1803.
Reduced Value of Coffee............	3,186,948....	3,323,994....	1,562,742
Official Value of all other Articles	8,900,099....	11,094,843....	7,760,515
Total Value of Foreign Goods Exported	£12,087,047	14,418,837	9,323,257

An ACCOUNT *of the* OFFICIAL *or* RATED VALUE *of all* IMPORTS *into* GREAT BRITAIN (*exclusive of* IMPORTATIONS *from the* EAST INDIES *and* CHINA) *during the last* FIVE YEARS; *distinguishing each* YEAR, *and the principal* ARTICLES IMPORTED.

SPECIES OF GOODS.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.	1803.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Ashes, Pearl and Pot	162,456	238,152	191,327	148,254	142,786
Barilla	80,708	96 730	34,780	84,518	77,705
Cochineal	270,610	169,940	203,805	282,775	184,642
Coffee	2,568,570	3,949,471	4,416,822	3,035,216	1,474,154
Corn	1,097,702	2,675,046	3,032,278	1,159,670	936,657
Currants	78,830	75,386	52,127	98,287	106,594
Flax, Rough	828,401	804,938	530,328	529,973	575,123
Hemp, Rough	639,685	506,956	636,267	406,066	613,494
Indigo	54,283	87,948	73,641	67,806	86,217
Iron, Bar	472,732	374,949	3[illegible]6,609	517,269	425,205
Linen	2,226,751	1,742,835	1,695,329	2,056,755	1,641,626
Madder, and Madder Roots	132,869	213,838	167,025	297,545	214,507
Oil, Ordinary	44,528	121,869	33,193	66,353	129,916
—— Train	214,333	212,377	265,254	248,204	258,405
Provisions	1,055,849	1,229,902	1,027,129	1,092,530	1,221,814
Quicksilver	27,184	22,152	44,697	113,811	17,110
Raisins	67,985	89,410	79,428	90,130	90,542
Rice	68,675	232,619	193,337	74,269	77,212
Seeds, Linseed	105,170	131,697	84,191	132,752	116,877
Silk, Raw	301,768	89,630	145,273	211,059	183,390
—— Thrown	561,224	400,460	330,178	475,452	461,716
Skins and Furs	230,647	385,693	259,991	295,324	290,985
Spirits, Brandy	184,502	234,676	260,387	213,617	217,793
—— Rum	247,6[illegible]2	334,504	420,845	441,374	370,182
Sugar, Brown	4,471,341	4,026,057	5,351,707	5,798,704	4,232,143
Tallow	497,768	450,854	358,406	604,805	583,641
Tar	166,311	99,580	92,996	86,567	187,176
Tobacco	354,375	365,716	423,089	253,510	346,400
Whalefins	65,409	59,580	61,916	84,772	6[illegible],586
Wine, Portugal	60[illegible],410	512,886	704,469	547,843	686,569
—— Spanish, and other wines	231,657	257,465	224,994	181,717	227,445
Wood, Deals	80,333	88,137	84,808	86,623	106,526
—— Logwood	107,423	121,233	86,528	73,955	146,562
—— Mahogany	35,212	77,768	59,066	82,610	140,569
—— Masts	117,902	209,999	356,138	155,778	170,864
—— Redwood	3[illegible],926	57,373	70,388	96,727	[illegible]3,180
—— Timber, Fir	111,709	138,893	119,839	191,054	212,038
Wool, Cotton	1,226,811	1,663,375	1,788,856	2,002,309	1,777,371
—— Spanish	3[illegible]2,674	503,169	395,044	39[illegible],[illegible]89	284,110
Yarn, Linen, Raw	525,36[illegible]	505,978	423,214	417,829	375,398
All other Articles	1,900,935	2,069,088	2,265,416	2,452,311	2,162,738
TOTAL	22,552,627	25,628,329	27,371,115	25,647,412	21,646,968
Deduct Corn and other Grain	1,166,377	2,907,665	3,225,615	1,233,939	1,012,869
Total (exclusive of Corn and other Grain, and exclusive of Importations from the East Indies and China)	21,386,250	22,720,664	24,145,500	24,413,473	20,634,099

MONTHLY

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

A MONTH of finer weather has rarely been experienced, and the consequence has been the utmost luxuriancy of vegetation. The wheat is very promising, but will cost much for weeding—we never remember to have seen so much of the corn crowfoot *(ranunculus arvensis)*. Barley is equally good. The same may be said of oats, except that these are in some places a good deal injured with the wire-worm. Beans grow fast, and in general the Peas are promising—in some instances, however, they have been blighted. The seeds sown with the Barley, having in general escaped the fly, grow so rapidly as to cause some fear of their over growing the corn. Average price of Wheat 51s. 7d. Rye 23s. Barley 25s. 9d. Oats 22s. 8d. Beans 33s. 10d. Pease 37s. 6d.

Keep of all sorts is equally forward with the corn. These remarks will hold good on all soils, except the cold very strong clays, where there has been so much wet as materially to check the spring corn. The season has been favourable for getting up the fallow, and bringing the turnip land into a forward state.

Hay averages, in St. James's market, 3l. 10s. to 5l.—Straw 1l. 4s. to 1l. 10s.—Whitechapel.—Hay 3l. 10s. to 5l.—Clover 4l. 12s. to 5l. 15l.—Straw 1l 4s to 1l. 10s.

Stock of all kinds has advanced, both on account of the quantity of feed, as well (for meat) as the high markets in Smithfield. Corn has declined, and is now much too low for the grower to afford: in many places the wheat of last harvest will hardly pay for harvesting, threshing, and taking to market.

In Smithfield market, Beef fetches from 5s to 6s.—Mutton 5s. to 5s. 6d.—Veal 4s. 8d. to 6s.—Pork 3s. 8d. to 4s 8d.——In Newgate and Leadenhall markets, Beef fetches from 4s. 4d. to 5s. 4d.—Mutton 4s. 8d. to 5s. 2d.—Veal 4s. to 5s. 8d—Pork 3s. 8d. to 4s. 8d.—Lamb 5s. to 7s. 4d.

This month is the usual time for beginning to hire harvest-men: there does not appear to be any scarcity of them, though they have asked, and in many cases obtained last year's extragavant wages—some as much as three guineas and board, for a month.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Observations on the State of the Weather, from the 25th of April to the 24th of May, inclusive, 1804, two Miles N. W. of St. Paul's.

Barometer.			*Thermometer.*		
Highest 30.30.	May 7.	Wind S.E.	Highest 74°.	May 5.	Wind S. E.
Lowest 29.24.	April 27.	Wind S.W.	Lowest 43.	May 12.	Wind N. E.

Greatest variation in 24 hours.	38 hundredths of an inch.	Between the mornings of the 23d and 24th of May, the mercury fell from 29.98 to 29.60.	Greatest variation in 24 hours.	12°.	On the 10th inst, the thermometer was as high as 70°, but on the next day it was never higher than 58°.

The quantity of rain fallen since the last report is equal to 1.470 inches in depth.

Storms of rain have been witnessed in a greater or less degree in many parts of the country during the last month. In London there was a tremendous one, between one and two o'clock, in the morning of the 17th instant. It does not appear that these storms have been accompanied with thunder and lightning.

The average height of the thermometer is nearly 58°, much above the usual average heat for the season. The barometer has also been high; averaging 29.854.

The wind has chiefly been in the S. W.

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